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GENERAL

4704. Gattegno, Caleb. *Introduction à la psychologie de l'affectivité et à l'éducation à l'amour.* (Introduction to the psychology of affectivity and to education for love.) Neuchâtel: Delachaux & Niestlé, 1952. vii, 126 p. Sw.fr. 5.50.—The author's psychological and educational theories are based on his philosophy: Man is spiritual energy and affectivity, a lower form of this energy, precedes the perceptual life. Our present day intellectual and social education neglect the development of this source of the higher forms of love, but the egocentric feelings of the child must be transformed to altruistic and universal love. Education for universal love must not restrict itself to the knowledge of only one national culture. The new education for the whole world must aim at the creation of a world-wide conscience by the comparative study of various cultures.—*M. Haas.*

4705. Lovibond, S. H. (*U. Melbourne, Australia.*) *The water diviner's frame of reference.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 62-73.—The assumption is made that movement of the diviner's rod is initiated non-consciously by the diviner himself, rather than by electricity, E.S.P., etc. The proposition that the conditions determining movement of the rod are the diviner's "frame of reference" derived from past experience is tested and substantiated.—*J. A. Stern.*

4706. Schneirla, T. C. *A consideration of some conceptual trends in comparative psychology.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 559-597.—The literature is discussed critically under the rubrics: the innate; learning; intelligence; perception; comparative social psychology of animals; and aspects of method and attitude. The question is asked, "Do we have a comparative psychology?" The answer, in part, is "Although a sound use of the comparative method would be expected to unify and mutually strengthen all psychological fields having to do with problems of development, we have at the present time no articulated and integrated advance of this kind." 188-item bibliography.—*M. R. Marks.*

THEORY & SYSTEMS

4707. Al-Zahabi, A. (*Psychology of symbolism.*) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949-50, 5(2), 253-272.—Interpretations of Gestalt, Associationism and Organismic schools are used. Symbolism is not only limited to sensation but includes intuition, emotion and the thought processes. Hence it can be said that within the framework of general psychology, symbols organize man's psychological life in its attempt at

expression and in its search for knowledge.—*L. H. Melikian.*

4708. Bachem, A. *Complementarity of matter and mind.* *Acta psychol.*, 1952, 8, 322-336.—"To the self, the world appears as an infinity of space, time and matter, without life, without soul, without color, sound, sense and purpose: an immense emptiness. Relative to the cosmos, the self is a mirage of feelings, sensations, thoughts: a mere illusion. Yet both worlds are one and the same, but seen from different points of view. It is one world, seen with different eyes, measured by different rulers, judged upon different standards. . . . It appears different observed from the earth and from beyond the galaxies. Considered from the basis of the complementarity principle, the dualism disappears and becomes replaced through a reasonable monism."—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4709. Conen, Paul F. (*West Baden Coll., Ind.*) *Aristotle's definition of time.* *New Scholast.*, 1952, 26, 441-458.—The numerous commentaries on Aristotle's doctrine of time as a measure of motion and of being moved are critically reviewed. The author rejects the interpretation of others that time is a prerequisite of motion, and concludes that Aristotle meant, correctly, that time is a consequent of motion, as is also a numbering soul.—*G. S. Speer.*

4710. Daya. *Some considerations on F.S.C. Northrop's theory of concepts.* *Phil. Rev. N. Y.*, 1952, 61, 392-399.—Daya presents philosophical evidence of deficiencies in Northrop's theory of concepts which, in the author's opinion, have been the result of a disregard of concepts by imagination. This deficiency has in turn resulted in Northrop presenting an inadequate theory of art and value in his system.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4711. Dennis, Wayne, et al. *Current trends in psychological theory.* Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1951. 213 p. \$4.00.—The 8 papers in this volume were presented at the University of Pittsburgh in February, 1951. The authors had a common task of discussing the status of psychological theory in several specialized areas as it is found at mid-century. Each paper emphasizes interpretation and evaluation, rather than a simple review of literature. The authors and their contributions are: Wayne Dennis, Developmental theories; Robert Leeper, Theories of personality; Harry F. Harlow, Learning theories; James J. Gibson, Theories of perception; David Krech, Cognition and motivation in psychological theory; David McK. Riach, Theories of psychotherapy; W. S. McCulloch, Brain and behavior; and Herbert Feigl, Principles and problems

of theory construction in psychology.—C. M. Louttit.

4712. Gaafar, M. (The logic of science.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 6(1), 61-80.—A discussion of Newton's mechanistic philosophy and Darwin's evolution and their adequacy for contemporary scientific thinking. The second is felt to be more adequate for both the social and physical sciences, and makes it unnecessary to introduce such concepts as "soul," "libido," "elan vital" which mechanistic philosophy finds necessary in explaining human behavior.—L. H. Melikian.

4713. Gottschall, W. W. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.) The key to human behavior. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1952, 24, 195-197.—Psychoanalysis is seen as having 2 great values: (1) its therapeutic and curative value; (2) its cultural value for the self-improvement and for the development of the individual.—F. C. Sumner.

4714. Hart, Charles A. (Ed.) (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) *Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association*. Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1952, 232 p. \$3.00.—This is a report of the papers and addresses given at the Association's annual meeting by leading American and Canadian authorities in the field. The principal theme is that of philosophy and the experimental sciences. Subtopics discussed include abstraction and the empirical method, philosophy and experimental physics, the philosophical and biological implications of evolution, the logic of communication between philosophy and psychology, the philosopher in a scientific age, and other topics. Some half dozen round table discussions include such problems as: Contemporary science and deductive methodology, the interplay of art and nature in physical theory, the nature of mathematical knowledge according to Descartes, and others.—S. M. Amatora.

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of theory construction in psychology.—C. M. Louttit.

4712. Gaafar, M. (The logic of science.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 6(1), 61-80.—A discussion of Newton's mechanistic philosophy and Darwin's evolution and their adequacy for contemporary scientific thinking. The second is felt to be more adequate for both the social and physical sciences, and makes it unnecessary to introduce such concepts as "soul," "libido," "elan vital" which mechanistic philosophy finds necessary in explaining human behavior.—L. H. Melikian.

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judgments and 'objectivity,' and accelerating research in psychology" are discussed in the light of and in terms of the implications of the transactional frame of reference.—*J. C. Franklin.*

4732. Galli, Odaliso. (*Catholic U., Milan, Italy.*) *Un nuovo apparecchio per la registrazione dei tempi di reazione semplice.* (A new apparatus for the registration of simple reaction time.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 408-415.—A new reaction time apparatus is described in detail. 50 reaction times of the *S* are registered graphically in *s*'s; the stimuli (visual or auditory) are presented automatically in a pre-established order. The manipulation of the apparatus is easy and it requires only ten minutes per subject. The description is supplemented with a picture of the apparatus, a diagram, a sample reaction time sheet with graphic results for one subject, and a table of control figures obtained with the method of the pendulum. 10 references.—*A. Manoil.*

4733. Melton, Arthur W. (*HRRC, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas.*) *Military requirements for the systematic study of psychological variables.* In *Flanagan, J. C., et al., Psychology in the world emergency*, (see 27: 5467), 117-136.—Basic research is defined as that "conducted in such a way that the scope of applicability of the result extends beyond the range of the particular set of circumstances involved in the investigation. . . ." Psychological research for the Armed Services must have a recognized purpose, but within the above definition it may be "basic" in its significance. The fact that working equipment & personnel are utilized in the research is immaterial to the end products of conceptual or theoretical significance.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4734. Wing, Kempton G., & Dengler, Oskar E. *An animal respirator for use in electrically-shielded rooms.* *USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab., Memo. Rep.* 1952, 52-8, 5 p.—A respirator is described which operates with the least possible noise, does not "introduce stray potentials into an electrically shielded room", has a minimum of dead space and provides precise control of respiratory mixtures and minute-volumes.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

NEW TESTS

4735. Johnson, Hildegarde. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) *Development of a Home Economics Interest Inventory.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 338-341.—A 448-item questionnaire, the "Home Economics Interest Inventory" was mailed to 1884 professional home economists and returned by 1175 of them. Responses to individual items by persons in ten occupational groups were analyzed using a chi-square technique to determine which items differentiated among occupational groups. 92 % of the 448 items were significant, and items were selected for 10 scoring keys.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

4736. Jones, T., Hey, C. G., & Wall, W. D. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) *A group performance test and scale of intelligence.* *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 160-172.—The development of a performance

scale of general ability, comprising an adaptation and modification of the individual Cube Construction test and the Kohs Block Design test, is described. Split-half reliabilities of the Group Cube and Group Kohs are reported as .85 and .90 respectively. Validity coefficients of each test, with other intelligence tests as criteria, average around .55. The Group Performance Scale, with the Kohs and Cube tests weighted 3:1, gives a prediction of a complex criterion of .73. Reliability of the Scale, with Kohs and Cube tests weighted 2:1, is .86. The educational use of the test is discussed.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

4737. Long, W. F. (*Purdue U. Lafayette, Ind.*) *A Job Preference Survey for industrial applicants.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 333-337.—This study was undertaken to develop a "Job Preference Survey." The final form of the "Survey" includes 120 paired-statement items, descriptive of 6 essentially independent components of work interest: (1) routine-varied; (2) indoor-outdoor; (3) hazardous-non-hazardous; (4) sedentary-bodily active; (5) isolative-gregarious; and (6) precise-approximate. Only one of the intercorrelations among the six scales is as high as .50 while most of the others are much lower.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

STATISTICS

4738. Anderson, R. L. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill*), & Bancroft, T. A. *Statistical theory in research. I. Basic statistical theory. II. Analysis of experimental models by least squares.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xix, 399 p. \$7.00.—This book is intended to serve 2 purposes: as a textbook in mathematical statistics presupposing at least the calculus as a prerequisite, and as a reference book for the research worker in the use of least square theory in the analysis of data. The 11 chapters of Part I discuss probability, parent population distributions, derived sampling distributions, point estimations, interval estimation, and tests of hypotheses. 13 chapters in Part II are devoted to regression analysis, experimental design models, factorial experiments, variance and covariance analysis. Tables of normal distribution, chi square, *t*, and *F* distributions.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4739. Burke, Paul J. *IBM computation of sums of products for positive and negative numbers.* *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 231-233.—The report features wiring of the plugboard of IBM type 405 machine in the computation of the sums of squares and cross products of positive and negative numbers, making greater use of certain capacities of the machine than when the board is wired for numbers of the same sign.—*M. O. Wilson.*

4740. Cronbach, Lee J., & Warrington, Willard G. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *Efficiency of multiple-choice tests as a function of spread of item difficulties.* *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 127-147.—"In view of the fact that items ordinarily used in mental tests have rather low intercorrelations, . . . we conclude that narrowing the range of item difficulty will generally have beneficial effects on the validity of tests. This

will maximize *eta* (unless the test is very short or the items unusually precise), and will allow increased validity at the best cutting score without greatly sacrificing validity at most other cutting scores. Constructors of educational and psychological tests would be wise to make item difficulty constant in most of their tests, since this lowers validity only for persons having extremely high or low ability."—*M. O. Wilson*.

4741. Dodd, Stuart C. (*Washington Public Opinion Laboratory, Seattle.*) All-or-none elements and mathematical models for sociologists. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 167-177.—If sociologists are to use mathematical models for predicting social phenomena, they must know both the mathematical and the social conditions in order that the 2 sets of conditions may be matched properly. Using the concepts of dimensional analysis, the author shows the mathematical conditions and the appropriate social conditions for five models: binomial, normal, logistic, harmonic, and interactance distributions. Particular emphasis is placed upon the use of all-or-none (binary) elements in building models.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4742. Edwards, Allen L. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) & Thurstone, L. L. An internal consistency check for scale values determined by the method of successive intervals. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 169-180.—The *SI* method is a scaling procedure in which stimuli are classified according to the degree of some attribute possessed by them. Scale values along a psychological continuum are taken as medians of distributions of judgments on this continuum, assuming that the distributions are normal. The internal consistency check described is similar to and compares favorably with that used with the method of paired comparisons and is also applicable in any of the variations in *SI* scaling.—*M. O. Wilson*.

4743. Guttman, Louis. Multiple group methods for common-factor analysis: their basis, computation, and interpretation. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 209-222.—Theorems concerning factor analysis developed in previous studies are reviewed. These theorems are further developed with special emphasis on their application in multiple group methods of factoring.—*M. O. Wilson*.

4744. Hick, W. E. A note on one-tailed and two-tailed tests. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 316-318.—This note is a critique of Marks' paper (see 26: 634) on "Two kinds of experiment distinguished in terms of statistical operation." The main criticism is leveled against the too broad application of one-tailed tests of significance.—*J. A. Stern*.

4745. Lord, Frederic M. The relation of the reliability of multiple-choice tests to the distribution of item difficulties. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 181-194.—"Under certain assumptions an expression in terms of item difficulties and intercorrelations, is derived for the curvilinear correlation of test score on the 'ability underlying the test,' this ability being defined as the common factor of the item tetrachoric intercorrelations corrected for guessing. It is shown that

this curvilinear correlation is equal to the square root of the test reliability. Numerical values for these curvilinear correlations are presented for a number of hypothetical tests, defined in terms of their item parameters. These numerical results indicate that the reliability and the curvilinear correlation will be maximized by (1) minimizing the variability of item difficulty and (2) making the level of item difficulty somewhat easier than the halfway point between a chance percentage of correct answers and 100 per cent correct answers."—*M. O. Wilson*.

4746. Marriott, F. H. C. (*U. Aberdeen, Scotland.*) Tests of significance in canonical analysis. *Biometrika*, 1952, 39, 58-64.—In the present paper the exact distribution of the greatest canonical correlation is given for $p = 2$ and $p = 3, q = 4$. Further, a significance test, which may be regarded as exact for all practical purposes, is given for $p = 3$ and $p = 4, q = 5$. 5 and 1% significance levels are given for $p = 2$ and $p = 3$ for selected values of q , and for $p = 4, q = 5$, when n is large. An approximate test, related to the χ^2 test for Wilks's criterion, is proposed and is shown to be satisfactory for values of p and q for which an exact test is available. When one or more canonical correlations are significant, these tests may be used to test higher canonical correlations.—*G. C. Carter*.

4747. Miller, George A. (*Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge.*) Finite Markov processes in psychology. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 149-167.—Psychology has been successful as a quantitative science in the areas of sensory processes and test construction. It has not been successful in most other areas including learning. A matrix function which may be used in dealing with learning theory is presented.—*M. O. Wilson*.

4748. Norton, Dee Wiswall. An empirical investigation of the effects of non-normality and heterogeneity upon the F-test of analysis of variance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 713-714.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 162 pages, \$2.03, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4094.

4749. Ross, Ian C., & Harary, Frank. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) On the determination of redundancies in sociometric chains. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 195-208.—If a matrix used in sociometry to represent a relationship between the members of a group is raised to a certain power, the elements appearing give the total number of connecting paths between each pair of members. In general, some of these paths will be redundant. We have derived formulas for the number of redundant paths of five and six steps; and in addition, an algorithm for determining the number of redundant paths of any given length.—*M. O. Wilson*.

4750. Sandler, Joseph. (*Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.*) A technique for facilitating the rotation of factor axes, based on an equivalence between persons and tests. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 223-229.—The technique discussed is based on relations between the results of test and person factor analysis

involving the test factor space supplemented with tests which are the test-equivalents of persons or groups of persons.—*M. O. Wilson*.

4751. Schuessler, Karl F. (*Indiana U., Bloomington*.) Item selection in scale analysis. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 183-192.—The author questions the randomness of item selection and shows data to indicate that differences among investigators' definition of the universe and bias in selecting items effect their results. Beyond this, he raises doubt concerning the validity of combining response categories in successive approximations of scalability by showing irregularities between analyses of a questionnaire form in which an "uncertain" response was permitted and combined as an approximation and a second questionnaire form in which the "uncertain" response was not permitted.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

4752. Swordes, Ardis. (*State Civil Service Comm., Springfield, Ill.*) Effect of changing the number of item responses from five to four in the same test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 342-343.—Items with four choices and items with five choices were commonly used in the same civil service examination. It was discovered that a good many applicants were placing a mark in the fifth space on the answer sheet when the items on the question sheets had only four possible responses. A count of the total number of such marks in a written test showed a total that could hardly have occurred by chance. Technicians concluded that certain precautions should be taken to reduce the undesirable results of using a different number of distractors in the same examination. These included special instructions, reduction of the number of alternate groups, and restriction of a varying number of choices to the better qualified groups, when practicable.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

4753. Williams, E. J. Some exact tests in multivariate analysis. *Biometrika*, 1952, 39, 17-31.—An approach by means of which tests independent of the population parameter may be derived is presented. It is hoped to indicate lines along which the theory may profitably develop, answering the practical questions with exact tests, and at the same time avoiding some of the mathematical difficulties of the usual treatment. It is considered in particular that, while the study of the joint distribution of the latent roots, on the null hypothesis, is a necessary development from the theoretical point of view, and does lead to certain overall tests of significance, the study of the distribution of the individual roots does not provide results of practical relevance.—*G. C. Carter*.

4754. Williams, R. M. Experimental designs for serially correlated observations. *Biometrika*, 1952, 39, 151-167.—A method of experimental design is developed for use when the errors are in the form of a first- or second-order linear autoregressive stochastic process. Estimates of treatment effects and the efficiency relative to a randomized block design applied to the same data are given. The effect of deviations from the first-order process on the efficiency of the design is dealt with.—*G. C. Carter*.

(See also abstracts 5081, 5084)

ORGANIZATIONS

4755. American Psychological Association. Policy and Planning Board. Annual report of the . . ., 1952. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 563-568.

4756. Eastern Psychological Association. (Charles N. Cofer, Secretary.) Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 536-543.

4757. Midwestern Psychological Association. (David A. Grant, Secretary-Treasurer.) Proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 583-591.

4758. Rocky Mountain Branch of the American Psychological Association. (Lawrence S. Rogers, Secretary.) Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 544-545.

4759. Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. (D. Maurice Allan, Secretary.) Proceedings of the Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 513-517.

4760. Western Psychological Association. (Richard Kilby, Secretary.) Proceedings of the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 518-535.

4761. Wilson, John T. Psychology and the National Science Foundation. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 497-503.—The functions and organization of the Foundation are discussed. (Within this organizational structure psychology is one of some eight programs under the Division of Biological Sciences.) Operations of the Foundation can be categorized as follows: (1) Scientific manpower, scholarship and fellowship programs, (2) initiation and support of basic research, (3) development of a national policy for promotion of basic research and education. Steps in the selection of research grants and fellowships are described. Mention is made of (1) budgetary problems, (2) the eventual place of social science in the program, and (3) "The importance of science in national affairs."—*R. Mathias*.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

4762. Allen, I. M. Sir Charles Sherrington. *N. Z. med. J.*, 1952, 51(282), 120-122.—A condensed account of the life and work of Sir Charles Sherrington is given.—*F. C. Sumner*.

4763. Langdon, John. Jean Piaget: an appreciation. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 354-357.—An appreciation is given of the contributions made by Professor Piaget to psychological theory.—*P. F. C. Castle*.

4764. Oldfield, R. C. (Oxford U., Eng.) Psychology in Oxford—1898-1949. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 345-353; 382-387.—The author outlines the progress of the study and teaching of psychology at Oxford over 50 years.—*P. F. C. Castle*.

4765. Pear, T. H. Psychology in Britain—its public relations. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*,

1950, 1, 259-261.—This is a review of the public relations of psychology in Britain covering the period September 1948 to November 1949.—P. F. C. Castle.

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

4766. Bloom, Bernard L. Psychological services and professional problems in the field of mental deficiency. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 187-192.—A comprehensive questionnaire was distributed to 79 state institutions caring for mental defectives, epileptics, or both. Returns were obtained from 60 institutions. The questionnaire attempted to ascertain the needs and activities of psychology departments in these institutions. Findings indicate that (1) a significant shortage of professional personnel in these departments exists; (2) psychologists show much individual variation in their choice of test instruments, with recently developed tests of intelligence and personality being used most often; (3) there is marked agreement regarding the desirability of more emphasis in the future on research and psychotherapy.—F. Costin.

4767. Brosin, Henry W. (Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinics, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Psychoanalytic training for psychiatric residents and others. The Associated Psychiatric Faculties of Chicago experiment. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 188-195.—Various types of residency training involving several educational groups are described. The growth and goals of the Associated Psychiatric Faculties of Chicago are described briefly. The importance of selection is stressed and the experiment in group interviewing presented. The need for more training and interest in investigation is emphasized. 17 references.—F. W. Snyder.

4768. Cameron, Norman. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The other half of medicine. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 93-95.—An argument for the integrated inclusion of the sciences of human interbehavior and social dynamics in medical education.—F. W. Snyder.

4769. Clower, Robert P., Jr. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) A preliminary survey of the distribution of psychologists in the United States. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 574-577.—Survey data were gathered from the following sources. (1) 1950 U. S. Census on Population, (2) 1950 APA Directory. A two-dimensional cross-classification of all members employed in the U.S. was also used. Tables show (1) distribution by states of members of the APA in 1950, (2) regional distribution of psychologists and some population characteristics. A U.S. map shows the number of psychologists employed in each state and proportions of psychologists to state populations.—R. Mathias.

4770. De Wit, G. A. The training of a psychologist in Holland. *Quart. Bull. Brit. Psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 366-369.—A brief outline is given of the training of psychologists in Dutch universities, and in particular in the University of Nijmegen.—P. F. C. Castle.

4771. Ekstein, Rudolf. Dynamic aspects of training in psychology in a professional group setting. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 55, 352-362.—The experience of some 3 years in developing a training program for clinical psychologists is summarized with emphasis upon problems of group dynamics. Relationships between student and classroom teacher, between the interne in techniques of therapy and his supervisor, and between students and the broader administrative group of the hospital are described and interpreted.—W. A. Varvel.

4772. Finch, Glen. (Directorate, Res. & Devel., HQ, USAF, Washington, D. C.) Organization and opportunities in service programs of psychological research. In Flanagan, J. C., et al., *Psychology in the world emergency*, (see 27: 5467), 185-198.—The author discusses psychological positions in the Armed forces in order: "(1) to provide some advice to psychologists who are liable to induction; (2) to outline some of the conditions of the military employment of psychologists; (3) to describe the process of getting a job as a civilian psychologist in a military program."—C. M. Louitt.

4773. Gustav, Alice. (New York U.) A follow-up of undergraduate psychology majors. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 510-512.—A questionnaire was sent to 680 students who had majored in psychology from 1939-49 at Washington Square College (NYU). Replies received from 34% are listed in a table. Some of the comments indicated "the need for wider publicity concerning professional standards".—R. Mathias.

4774. Israeli, Nathan. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) A laboratory and field program for an experimental social psychology course. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 151-163.—15 experiments comprising laboratory and field work in an Experimental Social Psychology course are described. The program is described as "close to a factual line of approach" and "includes observation of activity as spontaneous and natural as possible." Samples are: learning & perception, gesture, the comics, group identification, public opinion, sociogram construction.—R. W. Husband.

4775. Lehner, George F., & Bugental, James F. (U. California, Los Angeles.) University administration of psychological clinics. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 578-582.—Questionnaires were sent to 35 schools offering APA approved doctoral training in clinical psychology. The replies of 31 schools were summarized under the following headings: (1) Organizational Structure of Departmental Clinic, (2) Personnel Distinctions, (3) Teaching Load, (4) Research Provisions, (5) Promotional Recognition, (6) Desire for Change. The authors point to the need for "a careful administrative analysis of mission, structure, staffing and function of a department psychological clinic".—R. Mathias.

4776. Lindgren, Henry Clay. (San Francisco (Calif.) State Coll.) Improvement of a psychology course through the use of student evaluations. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 207-211.—The writer

reports success in using anonymous student evaluations as a means of measuring college student acceptance of various instructional and curricular innovations in an experimental course of freshman psychology. The motivational effect on students of such a procedure is emphasized.—T. E. Newland.

4777. McKeachie, W. J. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Teaching psychology on television.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 503-506.—The author describes the goals, content and teaching technique of a 15-week course on "Man in this World—Human Behavior".—R. Mathias.

4778. Macmillan, John W. (*Office of Naval Research, Washington, D. C.*) *Problems in the administration and utilization of contract research.* In *Flanagan, J. C., et al., Psychology in the world emergency*, (see 27: 5467), 75-96.—In this paper the author considers criticism made of contract research done for the military and delineates the immediate problems met by the research administrator in the encouraging of research, and its interpretation and support before non-research administrators.—C. M. Louttit.

4779. Othman, N. M. *Psychology of military affairs.* *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1949, 5(1), 99-110.—The psychologist plays a role in all phases of war, from the time of induction of a soldier until he is discharged and rehabilitated. At every stage the psychologist is to aid him in adjusting to the new situations and experiences he faces. Basically his role is to build up the morale of both the military and the civilian population, as well as to break the morale of the enemy through psychological warfare. Strengthening the ego of the individual soldier, giving him and the civilian a feeling of the importance of their share in the group effort are among the many ways suggested.—L. H. Melikian.

4780. Rodger, Alec. *A postgraduate diploma in occupational psychology.* *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 183-186.—This is a description of a new course offered at the University of London for those who have the first degree in psychology, and want to use occupational psychology extensively in personnel management, industrial training, or similar work.—G. S. Speer.

4781. Stromberg, Eleroy L. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, Ohio.*) *College credit for television home study.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 507-509.—Viewers of the telecourse in introductory psychology could obtain 3 semesters' credit by completing workbook assignments, a paper and a final examination. Auditors of the course and others who followed the 13-week lecture series have commented favorably on this new medium of education.—R. Mathias.

4782. Wrenn, C. Gilbert. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *The selection and education of student personnel workers.* *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1952, 31, 9-14.—The 2 major problems in the preparation of student personnel workers are unsolved. These are the selection of those who are to be encouraged to work toward certification or a graduate degree, and

the balance between knowledge and practice in the graduate curriculum. Although some studies have been made of each of these questions, there is a need for a great deal more. Some suggestions for further study are offered.—G. S. Speer.

(See also abstracts 5112, 5126, 5198, 5480)

FILMS

(See abstract 5269)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

4783. Adelson, Marvin. *A study of ergic tension patterns through the effects of water deprivation in humans.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 577-578.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 119 pages, \$1.49, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3988.

4784. Loveless, James C. (*Grove City Coll., Pa.*) *Relationships of the war-time Navy Physical Fitness Test to age, height, and weight.* *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth*, 1952, 23, 347-355.—The relationship of scores on the Navy Standard Physical Fitness Test to age, height and weight was observed in 5,669 random-selected cases from among officers and enlisted personnel. Below the age of 30 there appears to be little or no relationship to age and test scores, above 30 a possible relationship may exist as indicated by consistently lower scores. Height appears to have less effect than age or weight. The more strenuous exercises are affected by weight over 190 lbs. while less strenuous tasks are less influenced by the weight factor. The older, heavier groups tend, as might be expected, to attain the lowest mean scores.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4785. Wilkin, Bruce M. (*Oakland (Calif.) Technical High Sch.*) *The effect of weight training on speed of movement.* *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth*, 1952, 23, 361-369.—Seeking to test the hypothesis "that training with heavy exercise of the resistance type causes an incipient muscle-bound condition, defined in part as 'impaired speed of movement,'" Wilkin found that "weight training, over a period of one semester, has no slowing effect on speed of arm movement." Daily training appears to improve muscle endurance but appears also to "affect some individuals more than others, which causes test-retest correlation to disappear in the 'fatigued' part of the speed of movement curve." 20 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

(See also abstract 4918)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

4786. Amoroso, E. C., Bell, F. R., & Rosenberg H. (*Royal Veterinary Coll., London.*) *The localization of respiratory regions in the rhombencephalon of the sheep.* *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B.*, 1951-52, 139, 128-140.—The posterior cerebellum was removed and the medulla exposed in each of 22 sheep. The

medulla was explored with stimuli of brief electric shocks. Changes in respiration and carotid pressure were recorded and the loci of stimuli producing maximal responsiveness are reported. The results agree with those reported from other studies on mammals.—*B. A. Maher.*

4787. Chiles, W. Dean. *An exploratory study of the effects of stimulation in the diencephalic activating system on performance.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 581-582.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, State University of Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 52 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4055.

4788. Coxon, R. V. *Carbohydrate metabolism in nervous tissue.* In *Williams, R. T., Metabolism and function in nervous tissue*, (see 27: 4803), 3-15.—A review of available evidence indicated that carbohydrate combustion in the brain is not fundamentally different from that in other tissue. In some instances a discernible correlation could be "established between the results of experiments on isolated neural tissue and phenomena observable in the intact nervous system." 60 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4789. Davies, R. E., & Krebs, H. A. *Biochemical aspects of the transport of ions by nervous tissue.* In *Williams, R. T., Metabolism and function in nervous tissue*, (see 27: 4803), 77-92.—Recent observations on the transport of ions in nervous tissue are reviewed. The concept that ion transport is a "reversible mechanism by which the free energy of respiration is used to do osmotic work" is developed. 71 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4790. Dawson, R. M. C. *The use of radioactive isotopes in the study of the metabolism of the nervous system.* In *Williams, R. T., Metabolism and function in nervous tissue*, (see 27: 4803), 93-102.—Studies on the entry of isotopes into the nervous system and isotopic investigations on the internal metabolism of the nervous system are discussed. 49 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4791. Evans, Howard E. *The correlation of brain pattern and feeding habits in four species of cyprinid fishes.* *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1952, 97, 133-142.—The fishes under consideration are divided into 2 general groups: bottom feeders, represented by the sluggish carp, and the active long nosed dace; and upper level feeders exemplified by the golden shiner, an omnivorous fish that inhabits quiet waters, and the horned dace, an active carnivorous fish of moving waters. In the carp the vagal and facial lobes of the brain stem are highly developed, a condition in keeping with highly developed chemoreceptors. In the long nosed dace the vagal lobes are small and the facial lobes are very large; this is in keeping with the discovery and recognition of food largely by the very sensitive snout. In the surface feeders, golden shiner and horned dace, both the vagal and facial lobes are relatively small, a correlation in keeping with their chief reliance on visual perception in feeding.—*C. P. Stone.*

4792. Gastaut, H., Vigouroux, R., & Naquet, R. *Comportements posturaux et cinétiques provoqués*

par stimulation sous-corticale chez le chat non anesthésié; leur relation avec le "réflexe d'orientation." (Postural and kinetic behavior in the non-anesthetized cat as a result of sub-cortical stimulation; its relation to the "reflex of orientation.") *J. Psychol norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 257-271.—Sub-cortical stimulation applied daily, consisted of 1 to 6 volts 50 cycles, and varied in duration. The resulting deviational reactions are discussed in terms of: (1) a description of the reactions; (2) their composition; (3) their general aspect; (4) their changes with changes in the nature, conditions and place of the stimulation; and (5) the associated vegetative and somatic phenomena. The conclusion is that the stimulations engender "a somato-vegetative behavior associated to a lowering of the level of consciousness."—*G. Besnard.*

4793. Hughes, James G. (*U. Tennessee Coll. Med., Memphis*), Ehemann, Babette, & Brown, V. A. *Electroencephalography of the newborn: I. Studies in normal, full term sleeping infants.* *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 76, 503-512.—EEG observation of 72 infants gave objective evidence from the electrical standpoint of the functional cortical immaturity known to exist in the newborn. Methods and techniques of obtaining EEG's on the neonate are described.—*S. B. Sterne.*

4794. Hughes, James G. (*U. Tennessee Coll. Med., Memphis*), Ehemann, Babette, & Brown, V. A. *Electroencephalography of the newborn. III. Brain potentials of babies born of mothers given "seconal sodium."* *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 76, 626-633.—In comparison to EEG patterns previously found characteristic of normal full term infants, the brain waves of 20 newborn infants whose mothers had been given "seconal sodium" during labor showed a striking electrical cortical depression. The use of the EEG on the newborn is suggested as a technique with which to explore dosages of sedatives and analgesic agents given to the mother in regard to their effect on the brain waves of babies.—*S. B. Sterne.*

4795. Hughes, James G. (*U. Tennessee Coll. Med., Memphis*), Ehemann, Babette, & Brown, V. A. *Electroencephalography of the newborn. IV. Abnormal EEG's of the neonate.* *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 76, 634-647.—Abnormal EEG's in 8 newborn infants are presented. 7 of these infants showed clinical neurological abnormality, while 1 was clinically normal. This indicates that the EEG of the newborn may detect cortical damage in the absence of clinical symptoms. It is suggested that correlation of abnormal EEG findings with some of the factors in labor and delivery will evolve further refinements in obstetric management.—*S. B. Sterne.*

4796. McCulloch, Warren S. *Finality and form.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1952. 63 p. \$3.75.—Properties of the nervous system are presented by employing small blocks in 20 figures. Problems of integration are discussed in terms of nerve net theory and the calculus of propositions. 4 appendices include: Ways of having ideas, Varieties

of memory, Information as negative entropy, and Another way of conveying information.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4797. McIlwain, H. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) **Phosphates and nucleotides of the central nervous system.** In *Williams, R. T., Metabolism and function in nervous tissue*, (see 27: 4803), 27-43.—"Phosphates and nucleotides illustrate to the fullest extent yet available, the linkage of metabolic changes with other activities of the central nervous system." The material is organized under the major headings: Observations in whole animals, Partially separated and perfused preparations of central nervous system, Separated tissues from the central nervous system, Cell-free systems with particulate elements, and Individual enzyme reactions. 89 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4798. Porter, R. W. (*U. California, Los Angeles*) **Alterations in electrical activity of the hypothalamus induced by stress stimuli.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 169, 629-637.—In cats and monkeys a pronounced increase in electrical activity, confined solely to the posterior hypothalamus, was induced by adrenaline, insulin and other stressful stimuli (stressful nature indicated by eosinophil count). Minimal electrocortical changes also occurred. Increased electrical activity of posterior hypothalamus is interpreted as the factor effecting discharge of the pituitary-adrenal system during stress.—*J. P. Zubek.*

4799. Richter, D. **Brain metabolism and cerebral function.** In *Williams, R. T., Metabolism and function in nervous tissue*, (see 27: 4803), 62-76.—Biochemical changes associated with convulsions, anesthesia, cerebral activity, sleep and anoxia are discussed. The paucity of data relating biochemical differences to different cytoarchitectonic areas and cellular layers is emphasized. 59 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4800. Schaefer, Karl-Ernst; Cornish, Edwin R., Stuntz, Stephen E., Lukas, Clayton A., Brewer, Harold E., & Carey, Charles R. **Effect of inhalation of various carbon dioxide concentrations on the inhibitory effect of light stimuli on alpha waves and muscle potential output of the forehead.** *USN. Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1952, 11(9), No. 192, 1-21.—26 Ss were used in an evaluation of the Tufts College-Electrodyne alertness indicator "for use in atmospheres containing high concentrations of carbon dioxide." Results indicate that the inhibitory effect of light stimuli on alpha brain waves decreases proportionally to increased CO₂ concentrations. Supraorbital muscle tone also increased under CO₂ and corresponded with signs of sympathetic stimulation. It was found that the increase in muscle potential output during eye opening provided the only adequate alertness test under CO₂.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4801. Sloane-Stanley, G. H. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) **Lipids of the central nervous system.** In *Williams, R. T., Metabolism and function in nervous tissue*, (see 27: 4803), 44-61.—An extensive review of the literature on the metabolic functions of

lipids. The material is divided into two sections: General composition and metabolism of the lipid mixture in the CNS; & the Chemistry and metabolism of individual lipids in the CNS.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4802. Weil-Malherbe, H. (*Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, Eng.*) **Glutamic acid and its relation to the nervous system.** In *Williams, R. T., Metabolism and function in nervous tissue*, (see 27: 4803), 16-26.—Recent studies are reviewed and the results discussed in terms of the following topics: Concentration of free glutamic acid and related substances in brain, Enzymatic transformations of glutamic acid in brain and their physiological functions, Glutamate oxidation and the supply of energy, Glutamic acid therapy of mental deficiency and epileptic disorders, Nutritional factors in glutamic acid metabolism, and Blood level of glutamine, glutamate and keto-glutarate in psychotic subjects. 74 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4803. Williams, R. T. (Ed.) **Metabolism and function in nervous tissue.** London: Cambridge University Press, 1952. 102 p. 12s. 6d. (Symp. biochem. Soc., No. 8).—Chapters are abstracted separately in this issue, (see 27: 4788, 4789, 4790, 4797, 4799, 4801, 4802).—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

(See also abstracts 4815, 4820, 5228, 5331)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

4804. Austin, T. R., & Sleight, R. B. (*John Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) **Factors related to speed and accuracy of tactual discrimination.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 283-287.—No significant differences resulted from discriminations made by left versus right-handed Ss, male versus females, or any of the four right-hand fingers in an experiment designed to determine if speed and accuracy of tactual discriminations were related or affected by sex differences, handedness, fingers employed in making the discriminations, learning, pressure exerted by the finger tips, and levels of subjective confidence. Levels of subjective confidence increased as accuracy increased and reaction time decreased throughout the eight-trial period. Pressures from zero to 3 oz. were exerted in making the discriminations in approximately 99% of the discriminations to the letters, numerals and forms utilized.—*E. L. Gaier.*

4805. Canter, Seymour Irving. **Abstract sets measured by the Picture Similarities Test.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 377.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 91 p., \$1.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3683.

4806. Cantril, Hadley. **The nature of social perception.** In *Kilpatrick, F. P., Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 223-231.—Since assumptions, purposes, and expectancies are to so large extent determiners of perception, the transactional point of view is indispensable to social

psychology whilst making possible, as well, a "scientific basis for judging the 'goodness' or the 'rightness' or the 'correctness' of any social perception."—*J. C. Franklin.*

4807. Dethier, V. G., & Yost, M. T. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Olfactory stimulation of blowflies by homologous alcohols. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1952, 35, 823-839.—Stimulation by alcohols in vapor phase shows that, for *Phormia regina*, (1) the distribution of thresholds in the fly population is normal with respect to the logarithm of concentration, (2) thresholds vary directly with vapor pressure, though there are individual variations, (3) the limiting process of olfaction, for alcohols, is an equilibrium process.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

4808. Hill, Charles W. Perceptual judgment as a function of mental set, anchoring point, and method of judgment. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 585-586.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Vanderbilt U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 123 pages, \$1.54, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3972.

4809. Howie, Duncan. (*New England U. Coll., New South Wales, Australia.*) Perceptual defense. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 308-315.—The area of perception is viewed as "a meeting ground of general experimental and clinical-social psychology". One of the difficulties inherent in such a brotherhood is the "predisposing sets" each brings to this union. The author has taken the concept of perceptual defense as one of these meeting grounds and presents a critical evaluation of the construct as used by the "perceptual functionalists", e.g., Bruner and Postman. 28 references.—*J. A. Stern.*

4810. Immergluck, Ludwig. (*Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.*) The role of set in perceptual judgment. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 181-189.—By means of cards of more or less perfect geometric design, the experiment attempted to test two questions: to what extent simple perceptual processes are subject to routinization, and how such routinization will affect perceptual judgment. In a set series the better figure was always on the right, in the mixed series it was on the right or left in random order. A 12th, or test, card had the better figure on the left, but in the set series *S*'s tended to pick the less perfect figure which was on the right. Hence routinization was demonstrated to occur.—*R. W. Husband.*

4811. Ittelson, William H. The constancies in perceptual theory. In *Kilpatrick, F. P., Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 213-219.—This conceptualization stresses "The functional importance of constancy as well as the psychological mechanism by which constancy is achieved. Behavior will be random and ineffective unless it takes off from a relatively stable and determined foundation. Once the situation changes, however, in such a way that this foundation ceases to be the best possible one on which to base action, preserving its (i.e., constancy) ceases to be of functional value. As outlined . . ., the consequences of consistently ineffective action will therefore be an

alteration of the assumptive world in the direction of relatively stable, but changed patterns of assumptions with resulting new constancies."—*J. C. Franklin.*

4812. MacLeod, Shelton. (*Hobart Coll., Geneva, N. Y.*) A construction and attempted validation of sensory sweetness scales. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 316-323.—Log concentrations of sucrose and glucose judged half bear a linear relationship to log concentrations of sucrose and glucose standards. The equation describing this relationship was $\log I_H = .651 \log I + .043$ for glucose, and $\log I_H = .681 \log I - .110$ for sucrose. Log concentrations of glucose bear a linear relationship to equally sweet log concentrations of sucrose as given by the equation: $\log I_{\text{glucose}} = .681 \log I_{\text{sucrose}} + .439$. Since hypothetically valid fractionation functions for both sugars could be fitted to the obtained fractionation values, it appears reasonable to assume that the method of fractionation did provide data for valid interval scale construction.—*E. L. Gaier.*

4813. Mahmoud, Z. N. (*Fouad U. Cairo, Egypt.*) (The percept.) *Egypt J. Psychol.* 1949-50, 5(2), 237-242.—Add the sensory impressions which the object gives you and you have its reality. The object has no other external realities. These sense impressions are the first and the last, the apparent and the intrinsic. Seeing may give us one reality while the sense of touch another.—*L. H. Melikian.*

4814. Mowbray, G. H. (*Cambridge U., Eng.*) Simultaneous vision and audition: the detection of elements missing from overlearned sequences. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 292-300.—"The relative performance of vision and audition under conditions of simultaneous stimulation was investigated for rapid scanning tasks considered to exhibit 2 levels of difficulty." *S*'s were required to detect elements missing from alphabets and numeral sequences when such sequences were simultaneously presented visually and aurally. More errors of omission were committed with the alphabet sequences than with the numerals for nonsimultaneous operation, while significantly more auditory errors than visual errors were committed with the numeral sequences. With the alphabet sequences, no significant differences were found between visual and auditory errors of omission.—*E. L. Gaier.*

4815. O'Leary, James L. Survey of newer experimental observations upon touch and pain pathways and their applications to clinical investigation. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 400-402.—Abstract.

4816. Pfaffmann, Carl. (*Brown U., Providence, R. I.*) Taste preference and aversion following lingual denervation. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 393-400.—Preference for various strength solutions of quinine and sodium chloride were determined for animals with bilateral denervation of the chorda tympani or of the chorda tympani and glossopharyngeal nerves. Loss of the chorda tympani made little difference in responses to salt or quinine. Combined

denervation of chorda tympani and glossopharyngeal nerves resulted in significant loss of differential preferences for salt solutions and reduced the aversion for quinine. Residual taste functions were presumed due to taste buds in the pharynx and the roof of the mouth.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

4817. Wapner, Seymour, & Werner, Heinz. (*Clark U., Worcester, Mass.*) Experiments on sensory-tonic field theory of perception: V. Effect of body status on the kinesthetic proportion of verticality. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 126-131.—To study the effect of head and body tilt and concentric body rotation on the kinesthetic perception of verticality, blindfolded Ss adjusted a rod pivoted at the lower end to the vertical by moving the fingers of both hands along the rod. The results are essentially identical with those found for visual perception of the vertical in that the position of the rod that appeared vertical was objectively tilted when the head and body were tilted right, the body was accelerated around the vertical axis in the clockwise direction, and when the body was decelerated from constant counterclockwise rotation.—*E. L. Gaier*.

4818. Werner, Heinz, & Wapner, Seymour. (*Clark U., Worcester, Mass.*) Toward a general theory of perception. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 324-338.—Recent developments in the authors' general theory of perception are presented. The theory is an organismic theory, one of its basic postulates being that "organismic states are part and parcel of perception". This paper presents experimental evidence of the interaction between body states and external stimuli in the perception of stimulus material.—*J. A. Stern*.

4819. Wittreich, Warren J. A preliminary investigation of certain aspects of perception including the Honi phenomenon. In *Kilpatrick, F. P., Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 239-254.—Based on 6 experiments with 2 samples, one of adult married couples and another of children ranging in age from 3 to 11, "it can be stated that the emotional effect of a perceived individual seems to make some difference in the way the individual is perceived. To say that 'A sees B in a different light than he sees others' appears to be more than just an interesting mode of verbal expression."—*J. C. Franklin*.

4820. Zubek, John P. (*McGill U., Montreal, Canada.*) Studies in somesthesia: IV. Role of somatic areas I and II in tactal "form" discrimination in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 438-442.—After peripheral blinding, animals were trained to discriminate a wedge-shaped from a cylindrical lever, given a sham operation and after 13 days a retention test. Lesions were then made in Woolsey's somatic areas I and/or II, or in areas anterior or posterior to these somatic areas. Retraining was then carried out. Results showed no significant effect of lesions in any position within or outside of the somatic areas, on the discriminative function.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

(See also abstract 4730)

VISION

4821. Aldrich, Virgil C. (*Kenyon Coll., Gambier, O.*) Colors as universals. *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1952, 61, 377-381.—The "locus" of color and the concept of color as a universal are discussed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

4822. Allen, Merrill J. (*Ohio State U., Sch. Optometry, Columbus.*) A new near-point card. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1952, 43, 1887-1888.—A new card designed to make near point judgments of subjective visual blurring more easily measured is presented.—*D. Shaad*.

4823. Ames, Adelbert, Jr. Aniseikonic glasses. In *Kilpatrick, F. P., Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 17-40.—Findings are presented which "indicate that persons with an anomalous binocular stimulus-pattern relation can, through experience or practice, develop normal vision. They also indicate that this is not due to an alteration of the anomalous binocular stimulus-pattern relation, but is due to neglect of its visual significance and reliance on the significances related to the unocular stimulus patterns. This, in turn, means loss of the advantage of the added accuracy of spatial localization derived from binocular vision."—*J. C. Franklin*.

4824. Ames, A., Jr. The rotating trapezoid: description of the visual phenomena. In *Kilpatrick, F. P., Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 65-74.—A record of the alterations of perception of rectangular and trapezoidal windows, i.e., "objective characteristics, produced by rotating these windows under controlled experimental conditions.—*J. C. Franklin*.

4825. Ames, A., Jr. The rotating trapezoid (cont.): explanation of visual phenomena. In *Kilpatrick, F. P., Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 75-86.—"The explanation as to why the altered aspects appear altered involves taking into account the characteristics of the stimulus patterns, which are essentially cryptogrammic in nature, their translation in terms of the assumptions from past experience, the hypothesis that perceptions are not disclosures but essentially prognostic in nature; i.e., prognostic directives for action from the observer's point of view, both in space and time."—*J. C. Franklin*.

4826. Azuna, Hiroshi. (*Tokyo U., Japan.*) The effect of experience on the amount of the Müller-Lyer illusion. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 111-123.—The amount of illusion in the arrow Müller-Lyer figure was measured before and after a 12 to 20 minute interpolated task. The interpolated tasks included adjustment of the figure, study of the figure, and study of other forms of the figure. Careful observation of the figure was as effective in decreasing the illusion as practice on adjustment. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit*.

4827. Bartley, S. Howard. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) Brightness comparisons when one eye is stimulated intermittently and the other eye steady-

ily. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 165-167.—This investigation attempts to determine whether brightness perception would be more effective if steady light is presented to one eye and intermittent to the other, on the theory that enhancement might occur. This was tested with and without a septum confining stimulation to a single eye. When the septum was used, "intermittent stimulation is decidedly more effective when it falls upon an eye that is not stimulated between pulses by steady light from some other source."—R. W. Husband.

4828. Bartley, S. Howard. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) Visual response to intermittent stimulation. *Opt. J. Rev. Optom.*, 1952, 39, 31-33.—Increased amplitude of electrically recorded responses and brightness enhancement result when intermittent stimulation of appropriate intensity is timed to approximate the characteristic alpha rate. Bartley considers that this is best explained in terms of neuro-physiological processes. Experiments are briefly described in which rate of intermittency, light-dark ratio, intensity, and stray light effects were varied. These appear to support the interpretation that the apparent brightness of an intermittent stimulus depends upon the proportion of available parallel circuits in the optic pathway which are ready to go into action when the stimulus is presented.—M. R. Stoll.

4829. Bartley, S. Howard. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) What optometrists should know about fatigue. *Michigan Optom.*, 1952, 31, 10-12.—Fatigue as felt is related to disorganization of efficient response systems with irradiation of nervous impulses to other muscle groups. In reading, motor responses can not be varied appreciably, nor voluntarily, if the task is to be accomplished. The response to difficulty is increased innervation with consequent involvement of additional muscles and resultant spread of tension. Research directed along new lines is necessary for full understanding of visual fatigue.—M. R. Stoll.

4830. Becker, Joseph, & Rausch, Edwin. Visuelle Gebilde mit koordinierten Gliedern. (Visual pictures with coordinated parts.) *Acta psychol.*, 1952, 8, 300-321.—When the parts of a figure are in the same rank, they are coordinate and the figure is coordinative. When it is characterized by being concentrated around a principal or leading part, it is a centered figure. Regularity as a noticeably established order is not an essential and common attribute of a coordinative figure. A combination of different materials, whatever the extent of their differences in quantity, color or form may be, will result in a special coordinative configuration, if its elements lack individual characteristics. The concept of phenomenal coordination is not restricted to visual figures but may be demonstrated in acoustical and tactual perception.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4831. Blackwell, H. Richard. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Studies of psychophysical methods for measuring visual thresholds. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 606-616.—Psychophysical threshold deter-

minations often differ by 10-20% as a result of variables such as the order of presentation, suggestions to the subject, and pay incentive. Differences of 50-75% are sometimes found under varying conditions of stimulation. The present experiments indicate that the reliability and validity of threshold data may be maximized by use of the following conditions: "(a) discrimination indicated by forced choice, not by the usual phenomenal report of 'Yes' and 'No'; (b) forced choice to involve temporal intervals rather than spatial locations; (c) target luminances to be grouped into blocks of the same magnitude rather than to be randomized; (d) as few target luminances to be used in the psychophysical series as practicable; (e) subjects to be taught cues for discrimination by notifying them of the correctness of their responses; and (f) subjects to be given reasonably extensive experience in threshold measurement."—L. A. Riggs.

4832. Bodian, Martin. What do the color blind see? A report on monocular color blindness. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1952, 35, 1471-1480.—A detailed report of color perception studies of a woman whose color discrimination was poor in one eye shows that there was also some color deficiency in the better eye.—D. Shaad.

4833. Bouman, M. A., & van den Brink, G. On the integrate capacity in time and space of the human peripheral retina. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 617-620.—2 test patches were presented to regions of the retina between 5° and 27° from the center of fixation. Each patch was about 2' in diameter and was presented for 0.01 second. The time between flashes was varied from 0 to 0.21 sec. and the angular distance between them from 0 to 25 min. of arc. Both test flashes were red in some experiments. Significant interactions were found (i.e., frequencies of seeing increased) when the patches were within a certain angular separation from one another when they were presented simultaneously or within a short interval. When green light was used, the range of spatial interaction was greater but temporal factors remained the same. Spatial range also increased with increasing distance from the fovea.—L. A. Riggs.

4834. Burnham, R. W., Evans, R. M., & Newhall, S. M. (*Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.*) Influence on color perception of adaptation to illumination. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 597-605.—A binocular matching technique was used. A variable color patch was presented to each eye against a background of tungsten or daylight white. The 2 patches were seen juxtaposed in a binocular field and were adjusted to a color equality. With tungsten adaptation in the left eye and daylight in the right, the patch on the left was shifted about 20 j. n. d. steps toward the blues. A similar shift toward the yellows was found in changing from tungsten to daylight surround. The amount of the shift was reduced at levels lower than 35 ft-L, the luminance used in most determinations. Data are presented in relation to the ICI chromaticity diagram.—L. A. Riggs.

4835. Cheatham, Paul G. Visual perceptual latency as a function of stimulus brightness and contour shape. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 369-380.—Visual perceptual latency, as measured by the method of masking, was found to be an inverse function of stimulus brightness but not related to variations in stimulus contour. Perceptual development time, "measured as that time required for the complete development of the contour, was inversely related to stimulus brightness. Unlike latency, it did vary significantly with changes in contour shape." 28 references.—F. A. Muckler.

4836. Eriksen, Charles W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Location of objects in a visual display as a function of the number of dimensions on which the objects differ. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 56-60.—Speed of locating objects was studied when the various classes of objects differed on one of 4 visual dimensions; form, hue, size, and brightness, and when the classes differed on 2 or 3 of the forenamed dimensions. Location for hue differences was significantly faster than any of the others on a single dimension, and hue and form were faster than brightness and size.—H. H. Weiss.

4837. Fry, Glenn A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The relationship between geometrical perspective and stereo cues. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 353-368.—Continues development of Fry's theory concerning "the relationship between physical distance and perceived distance as applied to points on the perpendicular bisector of the base line connecting the centers of the two entrance pupils when the two eyes are converged on a point on this line."—M. R. Stoll.

4838. Gebhard, J. W. (John Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Thresholds of the human eye for electric stimulation by different wave forms. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 132-140.—"Threshold intensities of the intermittent electric excitation required for Ss to experience just noticeable flicker were obtained for light-adapted eyes with sine waves, anodal and cathodal square waves and rectangular pulses." Polarity was found to be unimportant and anodal or cathodal Ss were equally effective in producing an electrically aroused phosphene. Square waves yielded lower thresholds than sine waves by an amount predictable from the total AC power. Rectangular pulses were most effective when the duty cycle was .5, and thresholds for all wave forms were lowest at a frequency of about 20 cps.—E. L. Gaier.

4839. Gibson, James J., & Carel, Walter. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Does motion perspective independently produce the impression of a receding surface? *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 16-18.—A special device was constructed to determine whether "an 'elastic deformation' of the retinal image will overcome an even distribution of elements to produce the impression of a receding surface." Subjects in a darkened room observed an array of lights in a frontal plane on a revolving disk, the bottom sector of which alone was visible at a given time, and reported whether the lights were motionless or in a

plane receding upward when they were moved. The subjects did not report experiencing slant, recession, or increasing distance.—H. H. Weiss.

4840. Gibson, James J., & Cornsweet, Janet. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The perceived slant of visual surfaces—optical and geographical. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 11-15.—An hypothesis is made and substantiated that two kinds of slant, optical and geographical, can be distinguished in a prescribed situation. The observer sits in a special room with his head turned 45° to the left and head fixed in a headrest at a certain angle. The subject faces a gray cardboard screen, through a window of which a textured surface is rotated around a vertical axis. The subject must judge when the surface reaches one of two normal positions. 6° for optical and 10° for geographical slant are values arrived at as absolute thresholds for the two kinds of slant in the particular situation.—H. H. Weiss.

4841. Hastings, Philip K. An investigation into the relationship between visual perception and level of personal security. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 141-151.—"Those individuals who give evidence of being relatively insecure tend, when placed in an ambiguous perceptual situation, to see objects closer to them." The author infers, "that the particular perceptual performance or process brought out in the experimental situation is not simply an isolated exception; rather it is most likely characteristic of the individual in the sense that it represents a way of acting which has in the past under similar circumstances proved to be of value to him in some way."—J. C. Franklin.

4842. Hastorf, Albert H. The influence of suggestion on the relationship between stimulus size and perceived distance. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 97-107.—Experimental results showed changes in the objective size of the stimulus were perceived as distance changes. The meaning attributed to this stimulus and its assumed size (rather than either objective size or physiological stimulus) combined to produce this perceptual effect.—J. C. Franklin.

4843. Ittelson, William H. Size as a cue to distance. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 109-128.—Experimental evidence obtained shows that "awareness of radial movement is the result of a continuous change in one or more indications of radial-distance. Apparent radial motion resulting from a continuous change of retinal-size is indistinguishable from objective radial movement in monocular vision and tends to dominate even well-structured binocular conflicts. The apparent distance-of-travel of radial movement resulting from continuous size-change depends on the specific apparent radial localization of the perceived object. . . . The ratio of the apparent near point of travel to the apparent far point of travel depends" principally "on the ratio of the visual angles. There is

evidence for the hypothesis that dynamic cues will, in general, override static cues, if these stand in conflict."—J. C. Franklin.

4844. Ittelson, William H., & Ames, Adelbert, Jr. Accommodation, convergence, and their relation to apparent distance. In Kilpatrick, F. P. *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 175-186.—Experimental findings suggest that a "change in apparent distance alone will induce a change in accommodation and convergence."—J. C. Franklin.

4845. Ittelson, W. H., & Kilpatrick, F. P. Equivalent configurations and the monocular and binocular distorted rooms. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 41-55.—"Two configurations in the physical world can be defined as visually equivalent if they provide an observer with exactly the same visual cues." Geometrical proof is offered for the existence of equivalent configurations, and the authors cite demonstrations describing "monocular distorted rooms as evidence that two or more monocularly equivalent configurations, in the absence of any additional information, are in fact perceived as being identical in monocular vision." Similar evidence for binocular vision is described in demonstrations using binocular distorted rooms.—J. C. Franklin.

4846. Ittelson, W. H., & Kilpatrick, F. P. The size-distance invariance hypothesis. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 187-194.—"The size-distance invariance hypothesis states that for a given visual angle there is a unique and constant ratio of apparent size to apparent distance." This relationship is not adequately described by this hypothesis according to transactional experimental findings. However, "when applied to physical objects in physical space, and within certain limiting conditions, the equation visual angle equals physical size over physical distance always holds." When the former equation "adequately describes the reported perceptions, this simply means that the perceptions most nearly approximate the physical situations which have been related to all the size-distance experience of the organism, and which can be summarized by the latter equation. When behavior of this type is encountered, it can be labeled *invariance behavior*."—J. C. Franklin.

4847. Jennings, Marion Jeanne. An evaluation of the effect of practice exercises in visual discrimination in first grade. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 705-706.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 256 pages, \$3.20, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4075.

4848. Joynson, R. B. Some experiments on the constancy of size. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 303.—Abstract.

4849. Kilpatrick, F. P. Assumptions and perception: three experiments. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*,

(see 27: 4851), 153-173.—"The experiments show quite clearly that the role of assumptions in perception is a crucial one, and that any perceptual theory which is restricted to object-to-percept relationships must of necessity be limited in the adequacy of its explanations of perceptual phenomena. Probably there is no necessary relationship between 'objective' stimulus-patterns (situations) and what behavior is learned or later displayed in those situations as long as the present behavior does not result in the modification of the assumptive complex."—J. C. Franklin.

4850. Kilpatrick, Franklin P. Elementary demonstrations of perceptual phenomena. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 1-15.—Demonstrations are presented which "strongly suggest that distance, direction, and object characteristics do not exist independently in their own right; that our perception of them cannot be explained either by 'what is there' or by any unique correspondence between physiological stimulus-patterns and what is perceived." When "thereness" and "thatness" are not treated as objectively determined "things" but as functions of time and experience, the past and present of the organism and the environment, perceptual phenomena are more satisfactorily explained.—J. C. Franklin.

4851. Kilpatrick, Franklin P. (Ed.) *(Princeton U., N. J.) Human behavior from the transactional point of view*. Hanover, N. H.: Institute for Associated Research, 1952. xi, 259 p.—This manual was prepared for the Neuropsychiatric Branch of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery under contract with the Office of Naval Research. Part I "undertakes . . . to convey to the reader who has not actually seen the Institute demonstrations an understanding of certain visual phenomena, their implications for perception, and the perceptual theory which has developed from them." Experimental evidence for this perceptual theory is presented in Part II. Transactional findings and theory "alter ways of thinking about the most fundamental aspects of human behavior. In Part III selections from the writings of eminent social and natural scientists show "how the observations and ideas presented earlier in this handbook have affected their analyses of their own particular subject matters."—J. C. Franklin.

4852. Kilpatrick, F. P. & Ittelson, W. H. The perception of movement. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 57-63.—"The role of continuous change of size as an indication of continuous movement in a radial direction" is demonstrated. It was found that "movement of a constant size object traveling at a constant speed in a constant direction at a virtually constant distance from the observer is perceived as an object of varying size traveling in varying directions and at varying speeds and distances."—J. C. Franklin.

4853. Louis, Nicholas Byron. The effect of light-dark ratio in critical flicker fusion threshold determinations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 594.—

Abstract of Ph. D. thesis 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 42 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4212.

4854. Ludvigh, Elek. Possible role of proprioception in the extraocular muscles. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1952, 48, 436-441.—The conclusion to be drawn from the experiments is that the muscle spindles in the extraocular muscles give rise to little, if any, acceptable information concerning the position of the eyes. The hypothesis is advanced that the chief function of the muscle spindles may be to provide a parametric feedback, which alters the response of the muscle to motor stimulation by means of a mechanism similar to that which Gellhorn finds operative in skeletal muscle.—S. Renshaw.

4855. Morgan, M. W. (U. California Sch. Optom., Berkeley.) Relationship between accommodation and convergence. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1952, 47, 745-759.—The laboratory and clinical investigations of the convergence function can best be interpreted on the basis of the analysis of Maddox; that is, convergence, accommodative convergence, relative fusional convergence, and proximal convergence. Contrary to popular opinion, investigations seem to indicate that accommodative convergence is extremely stable in any one subject. It also appears to bear a linear relationship to accommodation. There is true relative convergence but no relative accommodation. Binocular vision with changes in ametropia and correction lenses is made possible not by a dissociation of the function of accommodation and convergence, but by a variation in relative convergence.—S. Renshaw.

4856. Ogle, Kenneth N. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) On the limits of stereoscopic vision. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 253-259.—An apparatus is described for studying the limiting disparities influencing the stereoscopic perception of depth. "Data on 2 Ss show that there are 2 ranges of depth with double images, the one in which there is a strong patent experience of stereoscopic depth, the second one in which there is a qualitative sense that both double images are seen farther or nearer than the fixation, depending on the direction of the disparity." Existence of limiting disparities is taken as evidence of neuro-anatomical limitations to be accounted for on the basis of the multiplication and overlapping of neural fibers in the terminal region of the occipital cortex or some other area of the brain.—E. L. Gaier.

4857. Ogle, Kenneth N. Optics and visual physiology. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1952, 47, 801-830.—Summary of the principal literature, covering refraction, night myopia, aniseikonia, acuity, light perception, adaptation, brightness discrimination, flicker, color perception, eye movements, fusion, accommodative convergence, space sense, stereopsis and visual space, Pulfrich stereophenomenon, aviation vision, eye dominance, illumination and visual comfort. 152-item bibliography.—S. Renshaw.

4858. Pastore, Nicholas. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) Some remarks on the Ames oscillatory

effect. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 319-323.—The author presents an alternate explanation for the Ames oscillatory effect. This explanation seems to be more adequate than Ames' explanation in accounting for the experimental data presented by the author.—J. A. Stern.

4859. Peckham, R. H. (Temple U. Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa.), & Arner, W. J. Visual acuity, contrast, and flicker, as measures of retinal sensitivity. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 621-625.—"Visual acuity at three contrasts and two brightnesses, and critical flicker frequency (CFF) to two brightnesses, were measured morning and evening on 24 subjects for five successive days. During the days the subjects drove automobiles for several hours, in the brilliant sunshine of the Arizona desert. Statistical analysis of the results shows that the acuity and flicker measurements have high correlation, but that the inherent variance of visual acuity measurements is great, while that of CFF is small. The CFF can be used to develop a logarithmic index of retinal sensitivity." In these terms, the retinal sensitivity of the whole group in the evening averaged 60% of that in the morning. The loss is attributed to the effect of the sunlight.—L. A. Riggs.

4860. Plutchik, Robert. The absolute threshold of one eye as a function of the magnitude and duration of light in the other eye. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 600.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 35 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4231.

4861. Rouse, Richard O. (Williams Coll., Wilton, Mass.) Color and the intensity-time relation. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 42, 626-630.—"Measurements of the intensity necessary for monocular differential thresholds for red, green, and blue test lights were made at exposures of the test light ranging from 0.002 to 1.000 second. Central fixation was used, the colored test light appearing as a small dot brighter than the surrounding, white-lighted field. The adaptation brightness was just above the cone threshold. Adaptation was controlled over forty degrees of the visual field, including the very center. Three selected subjects, with normal color vision and acuity, contributed approximately one thousand threshold determinations. The method of limits was used. It was found that there were no differences among the critical durations for the three colors." These results, together with earlier findings on acuity, CFF and "action time," suggest that there are no temporal or structural differences in the retinal chain of events associated with color discrimination.—L. A. Riggs.

4862. Semeonoff, Boris. Form reception in dark-adapted vision. *Quart. Bull. Brit. Psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 281-282.—Abstract.

4863. Smith, George Horsley. Size-distance judgments of human faces (projected images). In Kilpatrick, P. P., *Human behavior from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4951), 129-140.—The observed experimental facts showed that pleasant

faces were set larger than unpleasant ones at the size-distance table. Thus, "explicit responses were a function of implicit conditions which formed a frame of reference for evaluating the faces. The fact that pleasant or liked faces were made larger than others indicates that attributed meaning, rather than size of retinal image alone, determined the responses."—*J. C. Franklin.*

4864. Verplanck, William S., Collier, George H., & Cotton, John W. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) Nonindependence of successive responses in measurements of the visual threshold. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 273-281.—To determine whether successive responses of *S* given in measurements of his visual threshold are statistically independent of one another, *Ss* were presented with stimuli of a luminance which had been found previously to be reported 50% of the time. On 2 days stimuli were presented automatically at 5-sec. intervals, and on the other 2 days, *S* presented them to himself. Critical ratios of serial-correlation coefficients were computed on the time-ordered sequences of responses at Lags 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 20. The mean 50% absolute visual threshold for each *S* elicited, on the average, 50% frequencies of responses on immediately subsequent days. Each response was dependent upon previous responses, or "perhaps both are dependent upon a third variable which varies in time." 31 references.—*E. L. Gaier.*

(See also abstracts 4923, 5473)

AUDITION

4865. Broadbent, D. E. (*Appl. Psychol. Res. Unit, Cambridge, Eng.*) Listening to one of two synchronous messages. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 51-55.—The writer was concerned with the possibility of answering one of two messages which start at the same point in time, but one of which is irrelevant. Groups of subjects were told to respond to messages which came over loud speakers if identified by specified auditory and visual cues. 12 subjects were able to answer less than half of the messages directed to them by an auditory call sign but their efficiency increased to about 70% when supplied with another unambiguous (visual) cue.—*H. H. Weiss.*

4866. Heise, George A. & Rosenblith, Walter A. Electrical responses to acoustic stimuli recorded at the round window of the pigeon. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 401-412.—Electrical characteristics of the microphonic and neural components of auditory response are described, and threshold determinations thus secured are compared with behavioral determinations. The arbitrary nature of threshold definitions is discussed and the limitations of single isolated electrode recordings for portraying the entirety of neural function are emphasized.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4867. Wing, Kempton G., Harris, J. Donald; Stover, A. D., & Brouillette, J. H. Effects of changes in arterial oxygen and carbon dioxide upon cochlear microphonics. *USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*,

1952, 11 (5), 37 p.—Cochlear microphonics of anesthetized cats were reversibly reduced as a result of (1) lowering arterial oxygen-content to values of 2-3 to 6-9 volumes present for as long as $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. and (2) by raising the carbon dioxide content of the blood. Microphonics depressed by hypoxia recovered 8-9 seconds following a single inhalation of room air. Complete recovery did not occur after hypoxia below 2-3 volumes percent. Possible physiological mechanisms are discussed. 20 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4868. Worchel, Philip. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) The role of the vestibular organs in space orientation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 4-10.—Deaf subjects categorized as total vs. partial deafness, congenital vs. adventitious deafness, and vestibular sensitivity vs. vestibular insensitivity were tested to determine the role of the vestibular organs in space orientation. The tests consisted essentially in being led around part of a triangular path and having to return alone blindfolded. On one test the deaf subjects without vestibular sensitivity did significantly better than those who were vestibular-sensitive. Compensatory functioning of the kinesthetic organs is suggested for superior performance of one group on one test.—*H. H. Weiss.*

RESPONSE PROCESSES

4869. Bilodeau, Edward A. (*HRRC, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas.*) Performance decrement in a simple motor task before and after a single rest. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 381-390.—Response decrement and recovery in a simple motor task were studied as functions of duration of initial practice (2, 4, 8, or 16 min.), duration of interpolated rest (1, 2, 4, or 5 min.) & work load (21, 42, 84, or 168 grams). The task involved shifting weighted balls from the bottom of a chute to the top. 256 women were assigned to the 64 experimental conditions, each of which was followed by a 4 min. final practice period. Mean scores during final practice were not related to the length of the initial practice, were an increasing function of the duration of interpolated rest, and were inversely related to work load. "Spontaneous recovery" was found to be, in general, an increasing function of all three variables.—*F. A. Muckler.*

4870. Bookwalter, Karl W. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) The relationship of body size and shape to physical performance. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth*, 1952, 23, 271-279.—A study of the "relationship of physique and developmental level, as determined by the Wetzel Grid and the Indiana State Physical Fitness Test scores of 1,977 Indiana elementary school boys." The findings indicate such facts as: (1) size and shape apparently influence physical performance; (2) boys of thin or medium physique and those who are very large, perform equally well physically and similar findings apply to the smallest group; (3) maximum size and shape does not produce maximum physical fitness; (4) a

relationship between physique and developmental levels is indicated.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4871. Buhler, Karl. *The skywise and neighborwise navigation of ants and bees.* *Acta psychol.*, 1952, 8, 225-263.—The concept of East-West and North-South axes was established early in human history. Bees and ants, seemingly equipped with automatic "compasses," navigate by these as do seafarers. Comparable to the pilot's guiding the vessel to harbor, bees and ants require "steering" by means of an orientation flight or "odor-route" when the "home port" has been disturbed and the "compass" is inapplicable.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4872. Canestrelli, Leandro. (*Roma U., Italy.*) *La psicomotricità ed i suoi attributi essenziali.* (Psychomotor activity and its essential attributes.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 349-371.—A comprehensive analysis of the concept of psychomotor activity is presented. The author considers psychomotor activity not only as external behavior, but also as internal life: it indicates "motor activity (as act, as simple motor attitudes, or as inhibition of movement) considered in its value and significance as it is presented in external manifestations, internal awareness, or as related to psychological or mental activity of the individual." As attributes of psychomotor activity the author indicates, an expressive aspect, an executive aspect, and an impressive aspect. The study of psychomotor activity should include also an analysis of somatic factors, physical aspects, and technical-experimental aspects. Bibliographical footnotes.—*A. Manoil.*

4873. Caprio, Frank S. *The sexually adequate male.* New York: Citadel Press, 1952. ix, 213 p. \$3.00.—In the introduction, the psychiatrist-author states that his purpose is to expose "the many blunders in sex technique which men commit" and "to teach the reader how to eliminate or correct his errors. . . ." The 9 chapters are devoted to the male's sexual ignorance, the male and female sexual organs, understanding the female's psychology, erotic techniques, maladjusted personalities, impotence, sexual aberrations, and the male menopause.—*C. R. Adams.*

4874. Cooper, Linn F. (*2222 Q St., Washington, D. C.*) *Time distortion in hypnosis, with a semantic interpretation of the mechanism of certain hypnotically induced phenomena.* *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 257-284.—The hypnotized subject often reports vast quantities of hallucinatory experience, so great that an observer using a stop watch suspects retrospective falsification or elaboration. This leads to the present experimental attempt, involving 700 hours, to detect possible falsification. Most of the article is devoted to detailed semantic hypotheses, but the tests showed three stages of resolution of meaning-tone: primary—no resolution; secondary—partial resolution into component units and/or images; and tertiary—complete resolution into images.—*R. W. Husband.*

4875. Denenberg, V. H. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) *Hoarding in the white rat under isolation and group conditions.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952,

45, 497-503.—Rats reared under group conditions and allowed to hoard under both isolation and group conditions yielded hoarding scores higher for the isolation conditions. The result is attributed to (1) social facilitation of eating in group situation and (2) previous experiences of the rats.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4876. de Ruiter, L. (*Oxford U., England.*) *Some experiments on the camouflage of stick caterpillars.* *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 222-232.—Species of caterpillars resembling twigs of their food plants were exposed to jays and chaffinches. Caterpillars were ignored until pecked by chance. This releases further pecking until extinguished by the preponderance of twigs to caterpillars. While the structural camouflage does not confer perfect protection it is highly adaptive and has a selective advantage. 4 illustrations. 5 references. German summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4877. Elbel, Edwin R., Wilson, Donald, & French, Clarence. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*) *Measuring speed and force of charge of football players.* *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth*, 1952, 23, 295-300.—A report on the "development of a method for measuring the speed and horizontal force of the charge of football players" utilizing an apparatus built to accurately record these data. The results obtained indicated "no relationship between speed of charge and force exerted" nor was any significant correlation between body weight and force demonstrable. An inverse relationship was found between weight and speed of charge.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4878. Gentry, Elizabeth F., & Aldrich, C. Anderson. (*Rochester (Minn.) Child Health Inst.*) *Rooting reflex in the newborn infant: incidence and effect on it of sleep.* *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 75, 528-539.—71 healthy, newborn infants were observed daily during their neonatal period of 8 to 10 days in the hospital to find out whether the baby is born with the ability to perform the rooting reflex. Observations revealed that infants did exhibit the rooting reflex only when awake.—*S. B. Sterne.*

4879. Grunt, Jerome A., & Young, William C. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*) *Psychological modification of fatigue following orgasm (ejaculation) in the male guinea pig.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 508-510.—"The sexual activity of the male guinea pig can be stimulated during the first hour after ejaculation by the replacement of the first female by a second female. The stimulation, although definite and statistically significant, generally falls far short of that shown in response to the introduction of the first female."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4880. Henderson, Robert L. (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) *Remote action potentials at the moment of response in a simple reaction-time situation.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 238-241.—"Action-potential measurements were taken from a nonparticipating body member of a group of Ss responding in a simple reaction-time situation to a visual stimulus." Reaction time was found to decline steadily over a period of successive practice days, and the action potential during the foreperiod and at the moment of response was found to decline during the first 4

days of practice, and then to rise on later days. A tentative hypothesis was advanced explaining the rise in terms of increased general tension arising from increased motivation to improve as the asymptote of learning is reached.—*E. L. Gaier*.

4881. Hill, R. G., Ison, E. C., Jones, W. W., & Archdeacon, J. W. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) The small intestine as a factor in regulation of eating. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1952, 170, 201-205.—Nutriment and non-nutriment substances were placed in the small intestines of dogs by way of fistulas. Administration of such nutriment substances as glucose produced a significant depression of food intake. Administration of non-nutriment substances (cellulose fibers), on the other hand, produced only a slight depression of intake. Results are interpreted as giving weight to the postulate that distention of the intestine can "temporarily dull the desire to eat."—*J. P. Zubek*.

4882. Karpman, Ben. Psychonomic principle in human behavior. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1952, 39, 168-186.—The living organism in search for the satisfaction of its instinctual needs attempts to use the most economic means to the goal desired. Instincts are the source of our life reactions and of all our energy and emotional manifestations. Instincts originate from within the whole organism. The goal may be external or internal.—*D. Prager*.

4883. Kline, Milton V. (500 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.) An outline of the nature of some sexual reactions to the introduction of hypnosis. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.* 1952, 26, 230-236.—Specific words used in hypnotic induction produced sexual associations and hence led to resistance of hypnosis. Such a Gestalt-like response to hypnosis might involve transference threat, increased impulsive drives, neuropsychological changes in ego function, conditioned responses, and associated imagery activity.—*D. Prager*.

4884. Latchaw, Marjorie Elizabeth. A study in measuring selected motor skills at the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade levels. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 708.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 84 pages, \$1.05, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4080.

4885. Matthews, G. V. T. The relation of learning and memory to the orientation and homing of pigeons. *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 202-331.—To test the hypothesis that homing ability in pigeons is due to quick learning of landmarks, good memory and ability to fly at a fixed angle relative to sun position, birds with known and graded homing proficiency were trained in formal learning situations involving the hypothesized requirements. Results indicated a zero-order or slightly negative correlation between homing ability and learning or retention scores. 10 references. German summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

4886. Mohr, Richard H. Performance on special ability tasks as a function of level of ability and motivating conditions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12,

596-597.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 116 pages, \$1.45, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4091.

4887. Reynolds, Bradley. (H. R. R. C., Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.) The effect of learning on the predictability of psychomotor performance. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 189-198.—To ascertain whether the correlation of a psychomotor test and a set of printed tests decreases as a function of the amount of practice on the former, 26 printed tests from the Airman Classification Test Battery were given Ss together with varying practice period on the Complex Coordinator. The results indicated that "correlation between 2 test periods decreased as a function of the amount of practice separating them. The distance between scoring periods was found to have less effect upon the correlations as the amount of training preceding the periods compared increased. The correlation between test periods increased as a function of the amount of practice preceding the first period."—*E. L. Gaier*.

4888. Simmons, K. E. L. The nature of the predator-reactions of breeding birds. *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 161-171.—After a description of various reactions shown by birds with eggs or young in reaction to potential predators an interpretation is made in terms of "the simultaneous activation of the antagonistic aggressive and escape drives at different levels of integration and threshold due to, among other factors, the stage of the breeding-cycle and the nature of the predator." 41-item bibliography. German summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

4889. Stellar, Eliot. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), Hunt, J. McV., Schlosberg, Harold, & Solomon, Richard. The effect of illumination on hoarding behavior. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 504-507.—Hoarding behavior was tested under a variety of conditions of alley illumination with the cages dark, and also with alleys dark and cages lighted. "The results show clearly that rats hoard more in lighted alleys than in darkened alleys. When the cages were lighted, the rats still hoarded but left the food in the darkened alleys outside the cage doors rather than in the lighted cages."—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

4890. Stokvis, Berthold. (Leyden State U., Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) A simple hypnotizing technique with the aid of the color-contrast action. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 380-381.—A description of complete hypnotic technique which begins with fixation utilizing the Levy-Suhl color-contrast method.—*F. W. Snyder*.

4891. Thieme, Frederick P. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The geographic and racial distribution of ABO and Rh blood types and tasters of PTC in Puerto Rico. *Amer. J. Hum. Genet.*, 1952, 4, 94-112.—The frequency of the ABO and Rh blood types and non-tasters of P.T.C. (Phenyl-thio-carbamide) in Puerto Rico follow expected frequencies, with a good deal of variation reflecting the racial groupings of the population. An adequate sampling of the gene fre-

quencies in a population with diverse ethnic groups should include a measure of all the representative admixtures. Skin color offers a good test of the internal homogeneity among mixed ethnic groups.—*S. L. Halperin.*

4892. Ullman, Albert D. (*Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.*) Three factors involved in producing "compulsive eating" in rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 490-496.—"This experiment investigates the relative importance of three variables in the production of a 'compulsive eating symptom' in rats. A factorially designed experiment subjected 24 animals to various combinations of two levels of training in eating small pellets of food in the apparatus, two levels of hunger, and two levels of electric shock. When electric shock was introduced, it was found that some rats ate heavily during that part of each minute when the shock was on. The combination of circumstances most likely to produce this phenomenon was as follows: the lesser amount of training in eating in the apparatus, the higher level of hunger, and the higher level of shock."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4893. von Trebra, Patricia, & Smith, Karl U. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) The dimensional analysis of motion: IV. Transfer effects and direction of movement. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 348-353.—48 right-handed college students, both male and female were trained on a particular pattern of movement and then tested on 3 other patterns of motion. To obtain a measure of transfer effect, each subject performed one trial on each of the 4 movement patterns, including the pattern on which he had been trained, on the day following completion of training. The data indicate that, for different directional patterns of motion, the travel component on the pattern shows limited and inconsistent changes with practice, whereas the manipulative component of the pattern displays uniform, progressive change throughout the 8 days of training.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

4894. Witt, Peter N. (*Pharmakologisches Inst., Bern, Switzerland.*) Ein einfaches Prinzip zur Deutung einiger Proportionen im Spinnennetz. (A simple principle for explanation of some proportions in web-spinning.) *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 172-189.—Observation and measurement shows that the spider spins its web in the manner expending least effort, namely a logarithmic spiral, as it goes from radius to radius of the web. 14 illustrations and a 19-item bibliography. English summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4895. Wohlisch, E. *Schlaf und Erholung.* (Sleep and recovery.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, 4, 31-45.—Reviews work on the causation of sleep and the measurement of its depth. Physiological products, electroencephalography, and intensities of stimuli for arousing sleepers have been used to measure depth. A proposed general measure of sleep depth is a gram-centimeter measure of work required to arouse a sleeper. For the pain sense, effective stimuli must be four times as strong during sleep as during wakefulness; for pressure, 14 times; and for hearing, 7,624 times. The author presents an equation which relates initial sleep deficit and the duration and depth

of sleep. The author's expressions for the relation of rate of recovery to depth of sleep provide negative rates of recovery for waking periods.—*S. Adams.*

(See also abstract 4971)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

4896. Badawi, N. Y. (*Tanta Secondary, Tanta, Egypt.*) (Psychology of omen.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 5(1), 65-68.—Whenever coincidence and luck are present omen can play a part. Omen ascribes events to external factors over which the individual has no control and according to Freud it is the result of repressed aggressive feelings toward others which makes the repressor anticipate punishment in the form of bad luck. Since omen has also a positive aspect; that of good luck, the author questions whether omen can be ascribed as a trait of the non-neurotic individual. If such is the case omen can be considered as a personality trait, but until an instrument can be made to measure omen, the question remains unanswered.—*L. H. Melikian.*

4897. Bobst, Willy. *Zur Psychologie des Pseudonyms.* (The psychology of pseudonyms.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 349-353.—The selection of a pseudonym by writers, artists, and musicians is not accidental. Practical considerations such as the desire to please the public by adopting a more acceptable and euphonious name may influence the choice of a pseudonym. But there may also be a subconscious motivation in the choice. Thus, the pseudonym may be the expression of a schizoid nature, oedipal complex, mysticism, and exhibitionism. The selection of the pseudonym involves the entire personality of the individual making the choice and may therefore be a projection of his personality.—*T. C. Kahn.*

4898. Booth, Gotthard. *The meaning of sex; the psychosomatic aspects of love.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1952, 3 (Sept.), 44-56.—Incompleteness is the essence of sex seeking union. But man has ego as well as sex, and conflicts between threats to the individual and the race set up anxiety, which is an agent of sexual tension. Therapy which emphasizes technic instead of meaning only extends a vicious circle of mutual frustration. The basic cure is relief from anxiety in any sphere of life, for emotional security (by religious or other faith) permits the development of human relationships in which sex can be experienced as a conscious expression of love, which heals spiritual isolation.—*P. E. Johnson.*

4899. Fankhauser, Gottfried. *Rhythmus und Struktur.* (Rhythm and structure.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 337-341.—This is the first section of an exposition on the nature and importance of rhythm. The author believes that the time is ripe for a new appraisal of the role that rhythm plays in the structure of the universe. Examples are given of rhythm in art, nature, mythology, and physiology. A number of studies relating to this subject are reviewed.—*T. C. Kahn.*

4900. Fankhauser, Gottfried. *Rhythmus und Struktur.* (Rhythm and structure.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 392-398.—This is the second and final part of an essay (see 27: 4899) on the nature and influence of rhythm. The author reviews some of the current literature on this subject. He interprets Sganzini's concept that anticipation and possibility constitute one pole, realization and actuality the other pole of rhythm. Anticipation sets up tensions which may be handled in one of two ways: one may use tension endurance or tension submission. In psychical configuration rhythm achieves its highest and purest form. It is possible to move from the possibility pole to the actuality pole. This is accomplished by the use of logic. As the poles merge tension reduction takes place.—T. C. Kahn.

4901. Hayes, Keith J., & Hayes, Catherine. (*Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.*) *Imitation in a home-raised chimpanzee.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 450-459.—The performance of a 3 yr-old home-raised chimpanzee in a variety of imitation test situations is described and illustrated. Comparisons showed the chimpanzee to be equal in this respect to a number of 3-yr old children.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4902. Lhermitte, Jean. *En marge de l'expérience mystique le maggib de Joseph Caro.* (On the threshold of mystical experience: the maggib of Joseph Caro 1488-1575.) *Encéphale*, 1952, 41, 361-378.—The journal of Joseph Caro which appeared 70 years after his death revealed a mystical apparition, the maggib, an experience which was part of Caro's life from his 32nd to his 84th year and about which he had never spoken except in his journal. The author describes Caro's life as a pious rabbi, his communications from the maggib and attempts to show the psychiatric sources of this mystical experience. He concludes that the voice of the maggib represents a verbal psychomotor hallucination and discusses similar descriptions of the experiences of other famous mystics.—M. L. Simmel.

4903. Mokheimer, S. H. (Laughter in military life.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1949, 5(1), 31-48.—Laughter is a means of relaxation, it induces rest and is a means of releasing excessive energy and relieving monotony. Because of the fatigue, danger, anxiety, fear and monotony which a soldier faces, laughter can be of great value, which the good commander can utilize at the opportune moment.—L. H. Melikian.

4904. Newton, Niles Rumely. *Attitudes of mothers of newborn babies toward their biological feminine functions.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 598-599.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 134 pages, \$1.68, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4226.

4905. Philpott, S. J. F. *Fluctuations in mental output.* *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 264-280.—The 2 fundamental findings are that (1) curves from single experiments differ widely in out-

line, whereas (2) grand total curves based on many experiments resemble one another. Experimental and statistical evidence is given in support of these findings. The history of the author's research into the problem is also outlined.—P. F. C. Castle.

4906. Reich, Heinrich. *Moderne Erklärung der Magie.* (Modern explanation of magic.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 399-402.—One becomes that which one believes. Everything that is imagined is an invisible reality. The modern conception of magic is based on this formulation. The author draws on art, the theater, and literature to illustrate this point of view.—T. C. Kahn.

4907. Richardson, Lewis F. Dr. S. J. F. Philpott's wave-theory. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 169-199.—A number of objections (statistical, procedural, and interpretive) are raised to Philpott's wave-theory of human output. Philpott replies to Richardson's criticisms, and each then replies to the reply of the other.—L. E. Thune.

4908. Schlosberg, Harold. (*Brown U., Providence, R. I.*) *The description of facial expressions in terms of two dimensions.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 229-237.—Ratings of the 72 Frois-Wittmann pictures of facial expressions were obtained on 2 nine-point rating scales: Pleasantness-Unpleasantness and Attention-Rejection. Similar ratings were also obtained on the 32 Ruckmick pictures. Each picture was located on a roughly circular surface, using these rating scales as rectangular axes. An attempt was made to predict the value each picture had received on a recurrent 6-category scale of the Woodworth type by referring the plotted position of each picture to the circumference of a circle drawn around the surface. "It is concluded that two widely used series of facial expressions can be described very well by locating them on a roughly oval surface whose longer axis is pleasantness-unpleasantness, the shorter axis being attention-rejection. Recognition of finer shades of emotion may depend on knowledge of the stimulus situation."—E. L. Gaier.

4909. Schmeidler, Gertrude Raffel. (*City Coll. New York*) *Personal values and ESP scores.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 757-761.—"Unselected ESP S's were asked whether they believed paranormal success under the conditions of the experiment was possible, and they were given the Allport-Vernon Study of Values. The predictions were made (a) that S's who accepted the possibility of success would have higher ESP scores than those who rejected this possibility, and (b) that S's with high theoretical scores on the Study of Values would show this difference more markedly than the other S's. The data support both predictions."—L. N. Solomon.

4910. Stern, E. *L'enfance dans le souvenir de l'adulte.* (Childhood in the adult's memory.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 13, 372-393.—Various case histories of adults with special reference to their childhood are presented. The memories do not go beyond the age of 4 or 5, whether the subjects

have sad, or happy childhood (20-25%) or an unhappy childhood (55-60%). In general the childhood unhappiness is due to lack of affection, lack of security, not being wanted, unjust treatment by adults, and a feeling of loneliness. Many of the adults indicate also anxiety, and uneasiness, which persisted long into adulthood. These feelings of unhappiness are attributed to attitudes of parents or immediate relatives, and almost never to school or teachers. The author emphasizes the importance of childhood experiences for the understanding and treatment of psychosomatic disturbances.—A. Manoil.

4911. Sterne, David Morris. Duration thresholds in the perception of unpleasant words. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 601-602.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Michigan State Coll. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 166 pages, \$2.08, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4034.

4912. Windle, Charles David. Studies in radiotelegraphy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 392-393.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 151 p., \$1.89, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3925.

LEARNING & MEMORY

4913. Aborn, Murrey, & Rubenstein, Herbert. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Information theory and immediate recall. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 260-266.—The influence of degree of organization on the ability of Ss to recall lists of syllables immediately after learning was used as a measure in applying the concept of information to the problem of learning. More syllables were correctly recalled from a passage with a lower average rate of information than from a passage with a higher average information rate. The amount of information learned by the Ss was constant when the degree of organization was between 2 and 1.5 bits per syllable.—E. L. Gaier.

4914. Adamson, Robert E. (Stanford U., Calif.) Functional fixedness as related to problem solving: a repetition of three experiments. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 288-291.—3 of Duncker's experiments on functional fixedness were repeated by giving the experimental Ss each problem (the "box", "gimlet," and "paperclip") after first having used the solution objects for that problem in a function dissimilar to that demanded for solution. Control Ss were presented the problems without such pre-utilization. "Functional fixedness was shown to result from the pre-utilization of solution objects. Duncker's results were confirmed in a study using a larger *n* and having more carefully specified experimental conditions."—E. L. Gaier.

4915. Amsel, Abram, & Roussel, Jacqueline. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Motivational properties of frustration: I. Effect on a running response of the addition of frustration to the motivational complex. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 363-368.—18 albino rats under hunger drive were highly trained to run down an alley into a goal box and from there to a

second goal box. Latency between goal boxes was recorded. On half of the subsequent test trials, the animals were not reinforced in the first goal box creating, by definition, frustration. A significant decrease in latencies for the frustration trials supports the assumption "that frustration is a motivational state." Since there were no significant differences between 5, 10, and 30 second periods of delay in the frustrating situation, a second assumption "that strength of frustration varies with time in the frustrating situation" was not confirmed.—F. A. Muckler.

4916. Barch, Abram Moses. The effect of difficulty of task on proactive facilitation and interference. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 578.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 61 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4043.

4917. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.), & Patton, R. A. Effects of electroshock convulsions on latent learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 352-354.—After adaptation trials in a water-filled straight-away, Ss were given 16 trials at the rate of 4 per day in a single choice-point water maze while on an ad libitum food and water regimen. One group of Ss was given shock 1 hr. after the last trial on each of the 4 days, while a control group received no shock. On the 5th day both groups were given 4 free-choice trials in the maze with food present while under 23-hr. food deprivation. The control group made significantly more food-side responses on the first 2 trials of the 5th day, but approximated the random-choice behavior of the ESC Ss on the last 2 trials. This is attributed to an increasing food-side preference displayed by the control Ss during the non-hunger-motivated training period. The ESC group did not show a food-side preference during the training or testing periods.—E. L. Gaier.

4918. Berkeley, Austin W. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) Level of aspiration in relation to adrenal cortical activity and the concept of stress. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 443-449.—Rates of urinary 17-ketosteroid excretion during level of aspiration testing of 31 male subjects under success and failure conditions were used as estimates of test-induced stress. A multiple correlation of .70 was obtained between increase in 17-ketosteroid excretion and extent of discrepancy between aspiration and achievement.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4919. Bilodeau, Edward A. (H.R.R.C., Lackland AFB, Texas.) Decrement and recovery from decrements in a simple work task with variation in force requirements at different stages of practice. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 96-100.—". . . Ss practiced rotating a crank handle as fast as possible for 5 min. with either a light or heavy loading of the crank. One group practiced with the light load, a second practiced with the heavy, and the third and fourth groups alternated between loads after each minute of practice but were out of phase. . . . During the first minute of practice, rate of responding dropped more rapidly with the heavy load than with

the light load. When the 2 groups which had practiced under one load condition were instantaneously shifted to the other, rate output was approximately equal to that of the nonshifting groups."—*E. L. Gaier*.

4920. **Bilodeau, Edward A.** (*H.R.R.C., Lackland AFB, Texas.*) **Massing and spacing phenomena as a function of prolonged and extended practice.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, **44**, 108-113.—2 groups of *Ss* practiced cranking as fast as possible for 8 min. on each of ten successive weekdays. A rest of 4 min. was interpolated between 2 practice periods for the spaced-practice group while the massed-practice group cranked continuously for the entire 8 min. Continuous cranking led to marked decrements in response rate during each session. Initial rate of responding for each day decreased significantly but by a small amount as a function of days of practice. No differences appeared as a function of spacing prior practice. Over a succession of days, differences in performance appear to be influenced more by the number of days of prior practice than by the distribution of this practice.—*E. L. Gaier*.

4921. **Bilodeau, Edward A.** (*H.R.R.C., Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex.*) **Some effects of various degrees of supplemental information given at two levels of practice upon the acquisition of a complex motor skill.** *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1952, **52-15**, vi, 18 p.—One group of 12 subjects was trained and tested on the Pedestal Sight Manipulation Test in the usual way. 4 other experimental groups of 12 subjects each received training under a special "knowledge of results" situation in which the target became red whenever the subject was "on target." The knowledge of results procedure had no effect on azimuth and elevation scores, but did improve ranging scores markedly. When the "knowledge of results" information was removed at the end of the experiment, ranging scores for the experimental groups did not differ from those of the control group. In general, ranging scores improved only when information regarding the correctness of responses was currently available.—*A. Chapanis*.

4922. **Birch, Joseph David.** **The acquisition and transfer of response tendencies learned without reported awareness.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, **12**, 579-580.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 103 pages, \$1.29, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4047.

4923. **Bruner, Jerome S., Busiek, Robert D., & Minturn, A. Leigh.** (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Assimilation in the immediate reproduction of visually perceived figures.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, **44**, 151-155.—"The assimilative memory changes noted in the Carmichael, Hogan, and Walter experiment have been shown to operate not only for reproductive memory but also in the immediate reproduction of tachistoscopically presented figures from the Carmichael series. When an ambiguous figure to be shown to *S* labeled in advance of its exposure, it tends to be reproduced more like its given label than

when it is not labeled prior to exposure." It is proposed that the same mechanisms which mediate assimilation in "reproductive memory" over time operate to produce the kinds of changes in "reproduction" of immediately presented figures.—*E. L. Gaier*.

4924. **Bugelski, B. R., Coyer, R. A., & Rogers, W. A.** (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) **A criticism of pre-acquisition and pre-extinction of expectancies.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, **44**, 27-30.—3 experiments were run to test Thorndike's concept of expectancy and to repeat, with additional control, Seward's and Levy's experiment on the functioning of expectancies where the extinction of some learned response was observed. The results obtained were different from the Seward and Levy experiment.—*H. H. Weiss*.

4925. **Bugelski, B. R., & Scharlock, D. P.** (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) **An experimental demonstration of unconscious mediated association.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, **44**, 334-338.—College seniors learned 3 lists of paired associates following the order A-B, B-C, and A-C so arranged to provide a possibility of mediated association. The A-C syllables were learned significantly better than control syllables which were the exact duplicate of the experimental syllables except for different prior experience of the *Ss*. The *Ss* benefitted from prior learning of the A-B, B-C lists without reporting any perceptual or ideational use of the material.—*E. L. Gaier*.

4926. **Buss, Arnold H.** (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Some determinants of rigidity in discrimination-reversal learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, **44**, 222-227.—Rigidity was studied in relation to schedules of reinforcement. Groups varied with respect to the conditions under which they learned the first of 2 discriminations. One group received continuous reinforcement, one group partial reinforcement, and 2 differential reinforcement. The second discrimination was the same for all groups and involved reversing the first discrimination. *Ss* responded to the stimuli by releasing one of 2 telegraph keys. The differential and partial reinforcement groups reversed the discrimination but the continuously reinforced group did not. The strength of a designated *R* in the reversal series was found to be inversely related to the number of nonreinforcements in the pre-reversal series.—*E. L. Gaier*.

4927. **Carpenter, John A.** (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) **Anticipatory behavior in the rat following frontal lesions.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, **45**, 413-418.—Using a Hull-Hill alley-maze groups of rats with frontal and parietal lesions inflicted after preliminary training were tested for anticipatory errors and compared with a non-operated control group. The frontal lesion group showed increased anticipatory error as did the parietal group to a lesser extent. The parietal group showed what appeared to be an increase in perseverative behavior. It is suggested that increased anticipation is due to a release of frontal inhibition and that increased perseveration is due to release from parietal inhibition.—*L. J. O'Kelly*.

4928. Chow, Kao Liang. (*Verkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.*) Conditions influencing the recovery of visual discriminative habits in monkeys following temporal neocortical ablations. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 430-437.—After training on 3 visual discrimination problems 5 monkeys were subjected to bilateral temporal cortical lesions. Post-operative retests showed complete loss of the habits. 2 animals were then given training on new visual discrimination problems, one was kept in normal cage surroundings without training, and 2 were kept in practically complete darkness. After a 3-month period all animals were retrained on the 3 original problems. The "training group" showed high memory for the original problems without retraining, the "cage" monkey showed immediate recovery of one original problem, as did the "dark" monkeys after some retraining.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4929. Craig, Robert Charles. An experimental study of the effects of guidance in discovery on transfer of training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 582-583.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 144 pages, \$1.80, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4171.

4930. Deese, James. The psychology of learning. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. ix, 398 p. \$5.50.—An elementary text which offers a broad rather than an intensive coverage of the experimental evidence in this varied field. Individual chapters are devoted to the important problems which have resulted from studies ranging from animal behavior to complex verbal learning.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

4931. Deese, James & Kresse, Frederick H. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) An experimental analysis of the errors in rote serial learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 199-202.—"Three experiments on rote verbal learning by the method of anticipation were performed. In two of the experiments Ss were allowed unlimited time between each syllable to anticipate. . . . Under these conditions the skewed serial-position effect seems to be accounted for by the simple sum of 2 empirical factors. Intra-list intrusions form a distribution about the middle of the list that is almost symmetrical. Failure-of-response errors are low at the beginning of the list, mount rapidly through the first half of the list, and reach a somewhat variable asymptote during the second half of the list. These two sources of error, summed together, produce the classical serial-position curve."—E. L. Gaier.

4932. de Montpellier, G. *Conduite intelligente et processus d'apprentissage.* (Intelligent conduct and the processes of training.) *J. Psychol norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 272-277.—Intelligent behavior may be the result of innate ability, learned responses, or a combination of these. In a practical situation it is difficult to distinguish between these. Three criteria of distinctions are examined—a sharp change in the learning curve, transfer from one situation to the other, and the initial perception of all pertinent facts in a problem—but no one of them is applicable to all

situations. A more fruitful distinction is in terms of the spatio-temporal phenomenology versus rational or logical synthesis.—G. Besnard.

4933. Fitzwater, M. E. (*Bowling Green State U., Ohio.*) The relative effect of reinforcement and non-reinforcement in establishing a form discrimination. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 476-481.—By using various proportions of pre-discrimination training devoted reinforced positive cues and non-reinforced negative cues it is shown that combinations of non-reinforced training for negative cues and reinforced training for positive cues produce better subsequent learning than does preliminary training with reinforcement to positive cues alone.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4934. Fitzwater, M. E., & Reisman, Marvin N. (*Bowling Green State U., Ohio.*) Comparisons of forward, simultaneous, backward, and pseudo-conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 211-214.—To determine the relative incidence of forward, backward, and simultaneous conditioning when compared with a pseudo-conditioning control, an instrumental finger withdrawal to shock technique was employed. "Forward conditioning was found to be significantly more frequent than backward, simultaneous, or pseudo-conditioning. The forward curve was a typical negatively accelerated learning curve, whereas the other curves showed early acquisition and later extinction. No significant difference was found to exist between the backward, simultaneous, and pseudo modes of presentation, although each differed significantly from the forward results."—E. L. Gaier.

4935. Goodman, R. W., Moyer, K. E., & Bunch, M. E. (*Washington U., St. Louis.*) Variability and behavior constancy in white rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 460-467.—Rats run in a free-choice situation in a one-unit water T-maze were subjected variously to pre-run shock, air blast, and hunger. Measures of variability in choice-point behavior were recorded. No significant differences in variability of choice point behavior were induced by the experimental conditions used.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4936. Grant, David A., Schipper, Lowell M., & Ross, Bruce M. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Effect of intertrial interval during acquisition of extinction of the conditioned eyelid response following partial reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 203-210.—The effect of temporal interval between training and extinction trials on the heightened resistance to extinction brought about by partial reinforcement was investigated using the conditioned eyelid response. Massing and spacing of training and extinction trials, 50% random reinforcement, and 100% reinforcement were the variables in a tri-factorial design. There were significantly more CR's in the 100% reinforced group than the 50% reinforced group during acquisition. Significantly more resistance to extinction was found following partial reinforcement and massed reinforcement than when following 100% reinforcement and spaced reinforcement, respectively.—E. L. Gaier.

4937. Grice, G. Robert. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) & Reynolds, Bradley. Effect of varying amounts of rest on conventional and bilateral transfer "reminiscence." *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 247-252.—"Two parallel experiments were conducted in which rest periods of 10 sec., 30 sec., and 1, 3, 5, and 10 min. were introduced after 15 30 sec. trials of rotary pursuit performance. In one experiment Ss practiced with the left hand before and after the rest (LL condition), while in the other experiment they employed the right hand before the rest and the left hand afterwards (RL condition). Gain over predicted massed-practice scores was an increasing function of amount of rest for both conditions. The LL groups showed larger gains . . . and was a simple exponential function of length of rest up to about 10 min. . . . In both conditions the superiority of the rest groups over the massed-practice groups disappeared with continued practice."—E. L. Gaier.

4938. Harby, S. F. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) Comparison of mental practice and physical practice in the learning of physical skill. *USN, Spec. Dev. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, SDC 269-7-27, 1952. 11 p.—The problem of "mental" versus "physical" practice in learning to net a basketball is experimentally investigated, on 250 male subjects for various periods of time. Mental practice is obtained by watching a movie picture which demonstrates the movement to be learned; "physical" practice is actual practice of the movement. The results show that: (1) a physical skill can be learned by "mental" practice, (2) the effectiveness of "mental" practice varies with the length of practice and subjects, and (3) mental and physical practice combined "are probably more effective than either "mental" or "physical" practice alone."—A. Manoil.

4939. Harby, S. F. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) Evaluation of a procedure for using daylight projection of film loops in teaching skills. *USN, Spec. Dev. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, SDC 269-7-25, 1952. 11 p.—Daylight projection (through use of translucent screen, rear projection, and continuous loop projection) was used to assess its effectiveness in teaching the athletic skills of tumbling. The results show that: (1) a movie picture demonstration is "at least" as effective as a demonstration by the instructor, (2) demonstrations interspersed with actual practice are not much more effective, except that regulated interspersion is more effective than "free choice of the learner to view the films as he wishes," and (3) coaching during practice is effective, but, "a fair level of proficiency can be acquired without instructors".—A. Manoil.

4940. Harlow, H. F., Davis, R. T., Settlage, P. H., & Meyer, D. R. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Analysis of frontal and posterior association syndromes in brain-damaged monkeys. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 419-429.—The performance of monkeys on delay-reaction and on discrimination problems following bilateral frontal or posterior lesions showed the frontal animals deficient in delay problems and the posterior animals inferior in discrimination problems,

although neither group's performance sank to chance level. "The demonstration of differential and complementary frontal and posterior syndromes categorically refutes the hypothesis that associative cortex is equipotential."—L. I. O'Kelly.

4941. Harlow, Harry F., & Warren, John M. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Formation and transfer of discrimination learning sets. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 482-489.—Monkeys trained on blocks of planometric discrimination problems showed consistent improvement on successive blocks, a demonstration of acquisition of a "learning set." When stereometric discrimination problems were presented a large positive transfer effect was obtained.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4942. Hayes, Esther F. A preliminary study of an experimental investigation of psychomotor learning in African natives employed underground on certain gold mines of the Witwatersrand. *Bull. Nat. Inst. personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1952, 4(1), 43-53.—A sample population of 240 African natives was tested to determine the psychomotor learning curve of such individuals under varying test conditions and the effect of certain variables in the test situation on psychomotor test performance. Tests used included a two-hand coordination measure, mirror-drawing, and pursuit meter. Tests were administered in native tongues, using non-European test administrators with one sub-group, European administrators with another. Other variables studied were the use of money incentives during the testing and the effect of previous mining experience. Preliminary results of an indefinite nature are presented.—B. Sless.

4943. Hovland, Carl I., & Kurtz, Kenneth H. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Experimental studies in rote-learning theory: X. Pre-learning syllable familiarization and the length-difficulty relationship. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 31-39.—In this study an attempt was made to compare the relationship between difficulty and length of list under ordinary nonsense-syllable procedures with that under a procedure in which subjects became familiar with the syllables before learning them in serial order. The subjects learned lists of 6, 12, and 24 nonsense syllables under conditions of prior familiarization and no familiarization. Prior familiarization with the syllables reduced the number of trials necessary to reach the criterion.—H. H. Weiss.

4944. Jenkins, James J., & Russell, Wallace A. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Associative clustering during recall. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 818-821.—"Two psychology classes recalled a word list comprised of stimulus and response pairs from the Kent-Rosanoff word list. The words were presented in a random order. Both groups showed a highly significant tendency to recall the Kent-Rosanoff pairs together and in the stimulus-response sequence. Reversed associations . . . occurred significantly more than chance pairings but significantly less than the forward sequence. . . . The results are interpreted as demonstrating that associative

strength is a factor in word clustering during recall."—*L. N. Solomon.*

4945. Kalish, Harry Isidore. Strength of fear as a function of the number of acquisition and extinction trials. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 588-589.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 83 pages, \$1.04, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4076.

4946. Kaplan, Michael. The effects of noxious stimulus intensity and duration during intermittent reinforcement of escape behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 590.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 38 pages \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4202.

4947. Kendler, Howard H. (*New York U.*) "What is learned?"—A theoretical blind alley. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 269-277.—The controversial question of "what is learned?" cannot properly be answered. It arises from the methodological error of assuming intervening variables to be entities capable of description independent of their operational meaning. This error derives from the failure to distinguish between the operational meaning of constructs and their intuitive properties. The seeming disagreement concerning what is learned stems from confusing scientific explanation with "psychological understanding". Learning theorists must relate constructs to observables and test the deductive capacities of their formulation. 15 references.—*C. F. Scofield.*

4948. Kendler, Howard H., Levine, Seymour, Altchek, Edward, & Peters, Harold. (*New York U.*) Studies of the effect of change of drive: II. From hunger to different intensities of a thirst drive in a T-maze. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 1-3.—"Following the acquisition of moderately strong turning responses in a T-maze under hunger motivation and dry food reward, the motivation of the subjects was shifted to a weak or a strong thirst drive. The subjects who were shifted to a strong thirst drive evidenced a significantly greater amount of 'switching behavior', i.e., choosing the nonfood side. The data were interpreted in support of an avoidance hypothesis based upon the mechanism of the fractional anticipatory goal response."—*H. H. Weiss.*

4949. Kimble, Gregory A. Transfer of work inhibition in motor learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 391-392.—One group of 15 Ss was given 30 10-sec. trials on the pursuit rotor with the non-preferred hand, a 5 minute rest, and 30 trials with the preferred hand. A 2nd group of 15 Ss received 30 10-sec. trials on the rotor with the non-preferred hand followed without a rest pause by 30 trials with the preferred hand. The 2nd group was significantly inferior to the first group in practice with the preferred hand. "This fact suggests that the decremental effect of massed practice transfers to response systems other than those specifically exercised in the generalization of the decrement."—*F. A. Muckler.*

4950. Kimble, Gregory A. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*), & Shatel, Robert B. The relationship be-

tween two kinds of inhibition and the amount of practice. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 355-359.—To investigate the shapes of the curves relating reactive inhibition and conditioned inhibition to the amount of practice, 20 Ss were given 10 daily practice sessions and a total of 150 50-sec. trials on the pursuit rotor. Half of the Ss rested about 5-sec. between trials; and the other half rested for 65 sec. between trials. Reactive inhibition decreases to zero late in practice and conditioned inhibition increases with practice in a negatively accelerated fashion as previously reported.—*E. L. Gaier.*

4951. Kling, J. W. (*Brown U., Providence, R. I.*) Generalization of extinction of an instrumental response to stimuli varying in the size dimension. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 339-346.—To obtain an estimate of the extinction-generalization gradients for the visual size dimension of the rat, Ss were trained to approach a pair of stimuli presented one at a time. One of the stimuli was then presented without reinforcement until the criterion of extinction was attained. Latency of response in the test situation was utilized as a measure of the extent to which extinction of the one habit had generalized to the other. Two generalization gradients were plotted in terms of the median latencies of the first response made following extinction; one gradient for Ss extinguished on the largest disc area, and one for Ss extinguished on the disk of the smallest area. In general, the functions show the expected falling, negatively accelerated curve.—*E. L. Gaier.*

4952. Kotake, Yasho, & Mihama, Hisaharu. Conditioning of pupillary reflex in man. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 77-88.—Simultaneous presentation of light and bell sound did not result in pupillary conditioning in 6 adult men in 100 reinforcements. A 1024 cps. tone presented for 7 seconds followed after 3 seconds by light did result in pupillary conditioning. Differential stimulation, i.e. 1000 cps. tone followed by light and 468 cps. tone not followed by light was found more efficient in producing conditioning. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4953. Lewis, Don, Smith, Paul N., & McAllister, Dorothy E. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) Retroactive facilitation and interference in performance on the modified two-hand coordinator. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 44-50.—6 groups of female subjects were trained until they attained a certain level of proficiency on the Modified Two-Hand Coordinator. The experimental groups then attained differing levels of proficiency on a reversed coordination problem while the control group was not given any additional task. The purpose of the experiment was to determine the effects of different levels of interpolated learning, with the level of old learning held constant, on retroactive facilitation. Amount of retroactive interference depended upon the level of proficiency attained in the interpolated learning.—*H. H. Weiss.*

4954. Loess, Henry Bernard. The effect of variation of motivational level and changes in motivational level on performance in learning. *Dissertation*

Abstr., 1952, 12, 593.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 56 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor Mich., Publ. No. 4083.

4955. Loess, Henry B. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.), & Duncan, Carl P. Human discrimination learning with simultaneous and successive presentation of stimuli. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 215-221.—The hypothesis that the difficulty of discrimination determines whether rate of discrimination learning is affected by greater opportunity to compare the stimuli (positive with negative) was tested by using 2 levels of discrimination difficulty. For each level, half of a group of Ss learned under conditions of simultaneous presentation of stimuli while the other half learned under successive presentation. By either method of stimuli presentation, advanced students learned the easier discrimination more rapidly than the elementary Ss, but there was no significant difference between the 2 methods of stimuli presentation in learning the easier discrimination.—E. L. Gaier.

4956. Logan, Frank A., (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Three estimates of differential excitatory tendency. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 300-307.—This article attempts to operationally define the measures of response speed; per cent of choice of a short delay in reinforcement as compared to a long delay; preferential latency of response to short delay; and to relate each to Hull's construct of differential excitatory tendency. It further presents the obtained relationships between these three estimates, as well as suggesting difficulties encountered in relating complex learning (a problem involving competing response tendencies) to a theory based on classical and simple instrumental conditioning.—J. A. Stern.

4957. McAllister, Dorothy Elsey. The effects of various kinds of relevant verbal pre-training on subsequent motor performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 594-595.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 84 pages, \$1.05, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4087.

4958. Maeda, Yoshiaki. (Tokyo Women's College, Tokyo.) Zur experimentellen Untersuchung über Faktoren der Reproduktionshemmung. (I) Über Hemmungswirkungen auf die Reproduktion. (The experimental investigation of factors of reproductive inhibition. 1. Concerning inhibition effects on reproduction.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 21(3-4), 1-17.—With constant time intervals between learning and reproduction the latter is greater the more directly the interpolated learning follows the original. This is best explained by a combination of reversible retroactive inhibition and a special kind of reproductive inhibition which the author calls "filter inhibition." The position of the interpolated learning in the time interval affects the amount of reproduction which is smallest at the two extremes of the interval. Experimental tests of this assumption supported it. 35 references. In Japanese with German summary.—W. M. Gilbert.

4959. Maltzman, Irving, & Morrisett, Lloyd, Jr. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Different strengths of set in the solution of anagrams. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 242-246.—Incompatible anagram sets were used to test an implication for the direction of human problem-solving derived from Hull's assumption that habit strength is a negatively accelerated growth function. The results were in accord with the prediction that an inverse relationship existed between amount of training with incompatible anagrams and subsequent success in the solution of one of these classes of anagrams. A behavioral interpretation of the concept of mental set and directed thinking is also outlined.—E. L. Gaier.

4960. Moeller, George Otto, Jr. The role of the CS-UCS interval in conditioning the GSR. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 595-596.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript 71 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4090.

4961. Murdock, Bennet B., Jr. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) The effects of failure and retroactive inhibition on mediated generalization. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 156-164.—To test the hypotheses that suppression and experimental extinction reduce mediated generalization, Ss were individually tested in a verbal learning situation. Suppression was attempted by a failure situation, and extinction by a retroactive situation. Both failure and retroactive inhibition reduced mediation, and direct evidence was obtained that failure evoked suppression and that retroactive inhibition produced extinction. While the experimental groups made no use of the mediating Rs, their performance was still significantly better than chance.—E. L. Gaier.

4962. Murnin, J. A., Hayes, W., & Harby, S. F. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Daylight projection of film loops as the teaching medium in perceptual-motor skill training. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Human Engng Rep.* SDC 269-7-26, 1952. 8 p.—Following the substitution of film loops for live instructors in 2 of 4 college classes in tumbling, comparison was made between the live- and film-taught groups on the Metheney Motor Skills Test. Both methods proved effective in teaching these skills; the live instruction was superior. Mean differences on Metheney Test scores were significant at the .01 level of confidence. Daylight projection methods and film loops were judged to be useful in teaching such skills when trained instructors are not available.—L. S. Baker.

4963. Myers, Thomas Irvin. An experimental investigation of the effect of hunger drive upon the brightness discrimination learning of the rat. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 597.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 59 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4093.

4964. Nirenberg, Jesse S. The effect of periodic and aperiodic electric shock on serial rote learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 729.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of

complete manuscript, 96 pages, \$1.20, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4148.

4965. Pavlov, I. P. *Die Beziehungen zwischen Erregung und Hemmung, das Auseinanderhalten von Erregung und Hemmung und experimentelle Neurosen an Hunden.* (The relation between stimulus and inhibition, the separation of stimulus and inhibition, and experimental neurosis in dogs.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 225-231.—Reprinted from the *Skandin. Archiv f. Physiologie*, 1926, Vol. 47, the article describes and discusses conditioned reflex experiments demonstrating "internal" inhibition, perhaps only the property of the cerebral cortex, and the production of neurotic behavior in dogs required to discriminate beyond their capacity.—C. T. Bever.

4966. Perlmutter, Howard V. (*Massachusetts Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.*), & de Montmollin, Germaine. *Group learning of nonsense syllables.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 762-769.—"Twenty three-person groups of French-speaking students at the Sorbonne were given the task of learning two equivalent lists of two-syllable nonsense words, working separately but in the presence of the others, and working together as a group with a common goal." The results are analyzed along several dimensions.—L. N. Solomon.

4967. Postman, Leo. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Retroactive inhibition in recall and recognition.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 165-169.—Data obtained from Ss original and interpolated learning of lists of nonsense syllables confirm the view that recall and recognition are not fundamentally distinct processes but are subject to similar forms of interference. "For both methods of measuring retention, the results are in agreement with a two-factor theory ascribing retroactive inhibition to both unlearning and response competition."—E. L. Gaier.

4968. Reynolds, Bradley. (*HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.*) *Correlation between two psychomotor tasks as a function of distribution of practice on the first.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 341-348.—One group of 50 Ss, practicing continuously, was required to make 80 matches on a psychomotor apparatus (the Balance Test). A 2nd group of 50 Ss made 80 matches on the same apparatus but with distributed rest periods. Both groups were then given 40 matches with no rest intervals, and finally, an 8-minute test period on a 2nd psychomotor task (the Six-Target Rudder Control Test.) Balance Test scores were significantly correlated with Rudder Control Test scores for the distributed group but not for the massed practice group. Correlation of initial and final Balance Test scores was lower and correlation between adjacent segments of training was greater for the massed practice group.—F. A. Muckler.

4969. Reynolds, Bradley, & Bilodeau, Ina McD. *Acquisition and retention of three psychomotor tests as a function of distribution of practice during acquisition.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 19-26.—Subjects were trained in three psychomotor tasks (Rudder

Control Test, Complex Coordination Test and Rotatory Pursuit) to determine between group differences during acquisition and retention under varying distributions of practice during acquisition. Among the results it was found that manipulation of the distribution variable was accompanied by between group differences during acquisition, and performance tended to be a negative decay function of the inter-trial interval.—H. H. Weiss.

4970. Riley, Donald A., & Shapiro, Albert N. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Alternation behavior as a function of effortfulness of task and distribution of trials.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1952, 45, 468-475.—Animals were run under massed and distributed practice conditions in a 2-choice situation with varying degrees of effort required to gain access to the goal boxes, the conditions being shifted after 30 trials. Alternation behavior was more frequent in massed than distributed conditions and in general higher for the less effortful performance. Shifting from massed to distributed practice resulted in decreased alternation, from distributed to massed increased alternation. The results are interpreted in terms of reactive inhibition.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4971. Roloff, Louise L. *Kinesthesia in relation to the learning of selected motor skills.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 715.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 88 pages, \$1.10, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4102.

4972. Rothkopf, Ernst Z., & Zeaman, David. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) *Some stimulus controls of alternation behavior.* *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 235-255.—A series of experiments was designed to give information on the control of alternation behavior in rats under various conditions of external and internal stimulation on a single T-maze. 10 forced trials were given each of 26 days by removing in random order one of the T-arms, so only one possibility was left. The starting path was gray, the arms had various combinations of black and white paint, to test direction of choice when free. It was found, in several different situations, that the alternation tendency increased with practice and with different stimulation-situations.—R. W. Husband.

4973. Rubin, Gerald, & Smith, Karl U. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) *Learning and integration of component movements in a pattern of motion.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 301-305.—"The correlation between the durations of the travel and manipulative components of motion in a panel-control task were determined as a function of days of practice. Results indicate that practice and learning do not alter systematically the relations between these two component movements in the task. Initially in learning, the correlation between the durations of these two component movements is low and positive. During learning over four days, this level of correlation shows no significant change."—E. L. Gaier.

4974. Schroder, Harold M., & Rotter, Julian B. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *Rigidity as learned be-*

havior. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 141-150.—Flexibility or nonrigidity was hypothesized as a kind of higher-level behavior consisting of expecting change and looking for alternative pathways. Rigid behavior is typified by the absence of such learning, or by the expectancy of a single correct solution which remains the same. Using a problem-sorting task for 4 groups of Ss, the procedure was varied for each group to control all relevant conditions other than differences in training for an expectancy of change and alternative solution. Four different tests of the major hypotheses were supported. The groups showed consistent progressive differences in the predicted directions.—E. L. Gaier.

4975. Seeman William, & Williams, Harold. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) An experimental note on a Hull-Leeper difference. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 40-43.—The experiment was designed to investigate the nature of drive specificity within the framework of the Hull-Leeper investigations. Animals were trained to run for water and food incentives in a straightaway and tested on a specially designed maze. The results tended to support earlier studies which indicate that animals are able to learn differential responses in the context of food and water deprivation.—H. H. Weiss.

4976. Sheffield, Fred D. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*), & Jenkins, William O. Level of repetition in the "spread of effect." *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 101-107.—Some groups of Ss guessed numbers while concentrating on an irrelevant learning task while others merely guessed numbers without any distracting task in an effort to study the factors influencing the level of repetition in the "spread of effect" phenomenon. "Level of repetition was raised by omitting instructions on randomness and opportunity to keep track of sequences. . . . Thorndike's fixed order of presentation of S terms raised the level still further. . . . When the task emphasized recall rather than acquisition of the learning material, an additional increase in repetition was found that considerably exceeded the levels obtained by Thorndike."—E. L. Gaier.

4977. Silver, Reuben J. (*Mental Hygiene Clinic, Fergus Falls, Minn.*) Effect of amount and distribution of warming-up activity on retention in motor learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 88-95.—Ss receiving warming-up activity were significantly superior in performance of the alphabet printing task on the trial following rest to those with no warming-up activity. The amount of warming-up activity necessary to reinstate set was an increasing function of the amount of pretest practice and was interpreted as indicating that the number of perceptual-motor adjustments acquired during learning increased with increasing amounts of pretest practice. With increasing amounts of massed warming-up activity, there was a tendency for retention to increase up to a point and then decline.—E. L. Gaier.

4978. Smith, Joseph George. Influence of failure, expressed hostility, and stimulus characteristics on verbal learning and recognition. *Dissertation Abstr.*,

1952, 12, 600.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 113 pages, \$1.41, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4107.

4979. Smith, Moncrieff H., Jr. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) Instructional sets and habit interference. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 267-272.—To test for the interactions between instructional sets and previous practice, Ss were shown a sequence of letters one at a time with instructions to respond by pushing a button whenever one of a set of 8 predesignated letters appeared. After trials with the same letters, Ss were divided into 3 groups for transfer tests. 9 Ss were assigned the same letters in a scrambled order (same) group. 9 other Ss were assigned an entirely new set of letters (different) group, and 18 others were assigned a set of 4 new and 4 old letters (half) group. Complete positive transfer was found with the "same" group. No evidence of negative transfer was obtained in the "different" group. Evidence was also reported of negative transfer in the carry-over of old Rs in the "half" group.—E. L. Gaier.

4980. Taylor, Janet A. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*), & Spence, Kenneth W. The relationship of anxiety level to performance in serial learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 61-64.—2 groups of 20 Ss each (anxious, high drive and non-anxious, low drive) selected on the basis of extreme scores on a test of manifest anxiety, were run in a serial learning situation involving the presentation of a series of 20 choices between 2 verbal Rs in a memory drum setup. Anxious (high drive) Ss made significantly more errors and required more trials to reach the learning criterion. The points of choice that were most difficult and hence presumably involved the most competition from erroneous R tendencies provided the greatest differences between the 2 groups of Ss.—E. L. Gaier.

4981. Teichner, Warren H. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) Experimental extinction as a function of the intertrial intervals during conditioning and extinction. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 170-178.—2 experiments concerned with the course of extinction as a function of the intertrial interval during conditioning and extinction involved training Ss with a single intertrial interval and then subjecting subgroups of these Ss to experimental extinction with different intertrial intervals. The longer the time between trials, the more rapid was the acquisition of response strength. Resistance to extinction was greater when the same intertrial interval was used during extinction and conditioning than when the intertrial interval during extinction was not the same as the one used during conditioning. 18 references.—E. L. Gaier.

4982. Teichner, Warren H. (*Climatic Res. Lab., Lawrence, Mass.*), & Holder, Elaine. Reminiscence as a function of the amount of change in the intertrial interval. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 347-351.—"Sixty-three rats were run in a straight alley for 15 massed trials. Intertrial intervals of 0, 5, 15, 30, 60, and 180 sec. were then interpolated between

Trials 15 and 16. The amount of reminiscence on Trial 16 was found to be a complex function of the interpolated interval, response strength first increasing as the interval became longer and then decreasing with still longer intervals. These results were found consistent with Hull's principle of reactive inhibition and stimulus generalization, especially as they have been employed . . . to account for the effects of changes in the intertrial interval."—E. L. Gaier.

4983. Thwin, Maung Hla. Attitude and information as selective factors in remembering of controversial material. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 729-730.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 111 pages, \$1.39, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4244.

4984. Umeoka, Yoshitaka, & Yoshihiro. The effect of "percentile reinforcement" upon a simple relearning situation. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 89-102.—Using a "card-game" type of learning problem, the Humphreys' effect—paradox of reinforcement—was studied. It was found "that the after-effect of mixed reinforcement showed Humphreys' effect dominantly both in the properties of the relearning process as a whole (α -effect) and the initial gradient of the relearning process (β -effect). However, the after-effect of continuous reinforcement showed, as we had expected, a high but negative correlation between the acquisition level and resistance-to-relearning which is a result opposite to the one derived in the extinction situation." In Japanese with English summary.—C. M. Louitt.

4985. Underwood, Benton J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Studies of distributed practice: VI. The influence of rest-interval activity in serial learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 329-340.—Serial lists of nonsense syllables were learned under one massed and 2 distributed conditions. One group of 36 Ss was given color-naming as the rest interval activity; a second group of 36 Ss used symbol cancellation. A significantly greater frequency of errors occurred with color-naming in all conditions. There was no difference in rate of learning as a function of the rest-interval activities. Learning was more rapid, errors more frequent, and retention greater for the distributed conditions. Theoretical implications are discussed. 16 references.—F. A. Muckler.

4986. Underwood, Benton J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Studies of distributed practice: VII. Learning and retention of serial nonsense lists as a function of intralist similarity. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 80-87.—"Three experiments were run to determine: (a) the adequacy of the Gibson theory of verbal learning for the acquisition and retention of serial lists of nonsense syllables . . . and to determine (b) if increasing difficulty in learning produced by increasing intralist similarity results in a correspondingly greater facilitation in learning by spaced practice." Significant differences in rate of learning as a function of intralist similarity were found with no consistent relationship between errors per trial and intralist similarity. The recall results

do not lend support to the Gibson theory; the learning and relearning data do.—E. L. Gaier.

4987. Wasserman, Hilton N. A unifying theoretical approach to motor learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 278-284.—5 different existing theories of learning are shown to be inadequate to explain four observable characteristics of the motor learning curve. This divergency can be reconciled and unity in theory approached by Kimble's modification of Hull's Performance Inhibition Theory. 16 references.—C. F. Scofield.

4988. White, Carroll T., & Schlosberg, Harold. Degree of conditioning of the GSR as a function of the period of delay. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 357-362.—Palmar GSR was studied as a function of various CS (light) = US (shock) time intervals. Mean and median extinction trials showed that maximum conditioning was obtained with the .5 sec. interval with sharply decreasing amounts of conditioning for the other delay intervals, and "nothing but pseudoconditioning is obtained with the GSR if the interval of delay is 1 sec. or more." 19 references.—F. A. Muckler.

4989. Wilcoxon, Hardy C. "Abnormal fixation" and learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 324-333.—To isolate the effects of partial and nondifferential reinforcement in a situation similar to the one from which Maier has drawn evidence for "abnormal fixations," Ss were trained in an initial habit under different experimental conditions of Continuous-Reinforcement, Partial-Reinforcement, and an Insoluble-Problem situation. Following training, Ss were tested for their ability to learn a new response requiring abandonment of the one learned under experimental conditions. Non-differential reinforcement per se increases variability. Lack of differential reinforcement is not necessary to obtain a high proportion of fixations in this situation, but partial reinforcement of the first habit developed is a condition of great importance in the development of fixations. Responses adopted under partial reinforcement conditions in a selective-learning situation were more rigid in test training than those adopted in the Insoluble Problem.—E. L. Gaier.

4990. Wolpe, Joseph. (U. Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.) The formation of negative habits: a neurophysiological view. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1952, 59, 290-299.—Extinction is treated within the framework of the Miller-Mowrer hypothesis, the author presenting a neurophysiological model of the development of reactive (conditioned) inhibition. He goes on to discuss the development of conditioned inhibition based on reciprocal inhibition and further discusses retroactive inhibition as a case of conditioned inhibition based on reciprocal inhibition. 38 references.—J. A. Stern.

(See also abstracts 4747, 4880, 4887)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

4991. Davidson, Robert S. (Champlain Coll., Plattsburg, N. Y.) The effects of symbols, shift,

and manipulation upon the number of concepts attained. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 70-79.—4 different sets of symbols (photographs, line drawings, "long names," and "short names") representing the "same" group of familiar objects at different levels of abstraction were used to determine the quantitative effects of the level of abstraction of symbols, of a shift, and of manipulation upon the efficiency of concept attainment. More separate concepts were attained with pictures of common objects than with the "long names" of these objects. "Short names" yielded more concepts than the longer, more specific names, contradicting the hypothesis that the lower the level of abstraction of the symbols to be grouped, the more concepts the individual will generally attain.—E. L. Gaier.

4992. Galdston, Iago. Dream morphology: its diagnostic and prognostic significance. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 287-290.—Dream analysis and interpretation in terms of the structure or pattern of the dream (dream morphology). Four categories of dreams discussed are: pattern of a consistent story, amorphous, montage and inconsistent.—F. W. Snyder.

4993. Lewin, Cynthia. The effect of failure in similar and dissimilar tasks on the continuation of a problem solving set. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 537-538.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 92 p., \$1.15, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3676.

4994. Taylor, Donald W. (Stanford U., Calif.), & Faust, William L. Twenty questions: efficiency in problem solving as a function of size of group. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 360-368.—105 Ss participated in a game of "Twenty Questions" to solve such problems working either alone, in pairs, or in groups of 4. Each S or group was given 4 problems a day on 4 successive days. On the 5th day, the Ss worked alone. Rapid improvement occurred in the performance both of individuals and groups in terms of the number of questions asked. Group performances were superior to individual performance in terms of number of questions, number of failures, and elapsed time per problem; but the performance of groups of 4 was not superior to that of groups of 2, except in terms of the number of failures to reach solution. Improvement in individual performance occurred as rapidly with individual practice as with practice as a member of a group.—E. L. Gaier.

(See also abstract 4710)

INTELLIGENCE

4995. Corter, Harold M. (North Carolina State Coll., Raleigh, N. C.) Factor analysis of some reasoning tests. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(8), (No. 340), iv, 31 p.—Utilizing a battery of 21 test items, Corter has applied factor analytic techniques to determine whether or not reasoning factors can be established. He was successful in extracting 8 factors of which all but one were identified. The

seven factors found were (1) "academic" or learned activity; (2) "spatial" factor which represents the ability to reorganize size, shape or congruence; (3) "judgment" which covers the elements concerned with maturity of judgment; (4) "productiveness" concerned primarily with speed of output and ideational richness; (5) "concept" ability was not too well established but appears to involve recognition, abstraction, generalization and inductive thinking; (6) "responsiveness"—a partially temperamental and partially cognitive factor involving willingness to please and lack of criticism; and (7) "flexibility"—the ability to make changes in the mental set. The final factor was unidentified.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4996. Kolstoe, Oliver Paul. A comparison of mental abilities of bright and dull children having the same mental ages. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 707.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 140 pages, \$1.75, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4078.

(See also abstract 4932)

PERSONALITY

4997. Bendix, Reinhard. (U. California, Berkeley.) Compliant behavior and individual personality. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 58, 292-303.—One of the pitfalls in the integration of sociological and psychological research is the lack of awareness of the nature of the differences between the 2 disciplines. Propositions in sociology focus on what is true of large numbers of individuals, considered as social groups. Propositions in psychiatry focus on what is true of all men, while the underlying therapeutic evidence always deals with what is true of the individual. Psychiatric interpretations of collective behavior presuppose a non-existent integration between the individual and conventional behavior patterns. The experience of the Nazi regime suggests that people submit to social pressures regardless of their character structure. The mores and folkways of a society are the challenge with which people cope emotionally in a variety of ways.—D. L. Glick.

4998. Berger, Emanuel M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The relation between expressed acceptance of self and expressed acceptance of others. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 778-782.—Significantly positive correlations between scales designed to measure expressed acceptance of self and expressed acceptance of others are reported.—L. N. Solomon.

4999. Boxer, Nathan. A study of the relationship between self-awareness and social sensitivity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 719-720.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 108 pages, \$1.35, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3608.

5000. Cattell, R. B., & Wenig, P. W. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Dynamic and cognitive factors controlling misperception. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 797-809.—"A factorization of 48 variables,

comprising various measures of misperception processes in interpreting 40 pictures, as well as of ergic stimulus conditions and various criterion variables has been carried out for a population of 67 in an experimental design known as conditioned-response factor analysis."—L. N. Solomon.

5001. Cowley, J. J. "The Heymans-Wiersma theory of temperament," a discussion with reference to animal and clinical studies. *Bull. Nat. Inst. personnel Res.*, *Johannesburg*, 1952, 4(1), 66-71.—There are certain dangers involved in accepting the hypothesis that behavior as displayed in a highly controlled situation is necessarily related to an underlying innate temperament. While activity is an inherent factor it is subject to change in periods of stress. Measures of emotionality, when expressed in terms of observable manifestations, are subject to wide error, as demonstrated by studies of the physiological reactions of schizophrenic subjects to various stress situations. Animal and clinical studies both show that there are great difficulties in separating temperamental (inherited) characteristics from acquired characteristics which constitute personality. —B. Sless.

5002. Cynamon, Manuel. Individual differences in tests of flexibility-rigidity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 583.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952 Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 68 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4173.

5003. Ghoneim, H. M. (A conception of personality.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 6(1), 41-60.—A translated summary of Ch. I, from "Personality in Nature, Society and Culture", by Murray and Kluckhohn. (See 23: 110).—L. H. Melikian.

5004. Holland, John Lewis. A study of measured personality variables and their behavioral correlates as seen in oil paintings. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 380-381.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 197 p., \$2.46, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3946.

5005. Huber, Jack Travis. The disparity between phenomena reportedly related to rigidity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 586.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 72 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4198.

5006. Lhamon, W. T. (U. Pennsylvania, Pa.) A note on aesthetic criteria in personality evaluation. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.* 1952, 26, 237-243.—When normality, richness of experience and response, pleasure, and optimal integration and harmony are applied as 4 major criteria in personality evaluation, then too great diffusion or concentration on one or another aspect of personality may be prevented.—D. Prager.

5007. McElroy, W. A. Methods of testing the Oedipus complex hypothesis. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 364-365.—Abstract.

5008. Reuning, H. Pfahler's Charakterkunde compared with the Heymans-Wiersma theory of temperament. *Bull. Nat. Inst. personnel Res.*, *Johannesburg*, 1952, 4, 72-86.—There is great similarity between Pfahler's Scheme of Basic Functions and the Heymans-Wiersma Temperamental Scheme. Pfahler defines temperament as the inherited part of personality, relatively constant during a lifetime. 3 basic functions can be used to describe temperament: (1) kind of attention and perseveration; (2) emotional sensitivity; and (3) vital energy. The interaction of these functions in certain patterns can be seen and described in developing a personality portrait. The Heymans-Wiersma temperament scheme posits three comparable variables entitled "primary-secondary function"; "emotionality"; and "activity".—B. Sless.

5009. Sobhi, A. M. (Tr.) A genetic research in personality. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 233-251.—A translation and summary from "Exploration in Personality" by Henry Murray.—L. H. Melikian.

5010. Sontag, L. W., Crandall, Vaughn, & Lacey, John I. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, Ohio.) Dynamics of personality; resolution of infantile dependent need. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 534-541.—The development of an effective personality consists in a large degree in the resolution of infantile dependent need into adult ego needs and satisfactions such as mastery of new problems, self-approval, ability to carry the dependency of others, peer acceptance, independence of action. Examples of phases of transition, the nature of love-getting devices, and the adequacy of ego defenses are given by presenting some TAT responses of a number of 13 to 18 year old children. Discussion by Harold H. Anderson.—R. E. Perl.

(See also abstracts 5026, 5344, 5349)

AESTHETICS

5011. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York, 24, N. Y.) The dislike for satire at length. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.* 1952, 26, 190-201.—Much psychic work is necessary to grasp the meaning of satire. Satire is a frightened unconscious slave rebellion by the fear-laden child in the adult. Hence the small dose of satire is a furtive glance rather than a long look at the forbidden. The reader of satire unconsciously identifies with the butt of the irony and is unconsciously bewildered and hence unconsciously dislikes the satire.—D. Prager.

5012. Ismail, M. I. (Inst. Education, Cairo, Egypt.) (Aesthetic experience in the light of modern psychology.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949-50, 5(2), 185-190.—Aesthetic experience is the experience of organized forms, that have gained meaning by virtue of their being forms in which all their details have become apparent.—L. H. Melikian.

5013. McElroy, W. A. Responses to traditional and modern sculpture, and factors influencing its recall. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 310-313.—Abstract.

5014. Reik, Theodor. *The secret self; psychoanalytic experiences in life and literature.* New York: Farrar, Strauss & Young, 1952. 329 p. \$3.50.—In this work Reik links analytic insights with others obtained from literature. The works of many writers are dealt with, Shakespeare, Goethe, Ibsen and Cole Porter, to mention a few.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

(See also abstract 5004)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

5015. Hooker, Davenport. *The prenatal origin of behavior.* Lawrence, Kans.: University of Kansas Press, 1952. 143 p. \$2.50.—An account of what is known concerning early human fetal activity. Chapter I is a brief summary of studies on fetal activity in infrahuman vertebrates. Chapter II is a development of the sequence in human fetal activity. Chapter III emphasizes the functional interactions of mammalian organ systems and especially elements of the nervous system which are important in the development of postnatal behavior. 14-page bibliography.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

5016. Riesen, Austin H., & Kinder, Elaine F. *Postural development of infant chimpanzees; a comparative and normative study based on the Gesell Behavioral Examination.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1952, xx, 204 p. \$5.00.—On the basis of the Gesell and Thompson Behavioral Examination the postural development of the chimpanzee during the first year of life has been carefully analyzed and compared with the human infant. 93-item bibliography.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

5017. Albrecht, H. *Motorische Unruhe im Kindesalter.* (Motor excitement in children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 19, 145-150; 181-190.—Motor excitement represents a failure in adaptation and consolidation resulting from pathological impulse production or inadequacy of vital energy. Inherent in the latter is the failure in formation of an activity center whose function is the positing and preservation of motives. Excitement, due largely to exogenous impulses, produces lack of concentration, distractibility and defencelessness to external and internal stimuli.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5018. Berna, Jacques. *Erziehung und sexuelle Aufklärung.* (Education and sex enlightenment.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.* 1951, 3, 444-448.—Sexual enlightenment is part of the general interpersonal relationship between child and parents. A problem in regard to teaching a child sexual facts can not exist if this relationship is wholesome.—*T. C. Kahn.*

5019. Bernstein, Arnold. *Some relations between techniques of feeding and training during infancy and certain behavior in childhood.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 578-579.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manu-

script, 61 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4158.

5020. Cava, Esther Laden, & Raush, Harold L. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Identification and the adolescent boy's perception of his father.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 855-856.—"This paper reports a study of the relationship between conflict in identification with like-sex parent, as measured by a projective technique, and perceived commonality of interests, activities, and traits."—*L. N. Solomon.*

5021. Dymond, Rosalind F. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*), Hughes, Anne S., & Raabe, Virginia L. *Measurable changes in empathy with age.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 202-206.—On the basis of results obtained from administering a projective test and a social insight test to 2 groups of children from a rural public high school, the authors conclude that there was a marked increase of empathy from the 7 year old level to the 11 year old level. The problem is raised and discussed as to whether or not such an increase represents increase in empathy or simply increase in ability to communicate verbally. "The authors' best estimate is that, by and large, the empathic ability of children increases with age."—*F. Costin.*

5022. Fankhauser, Gottfried. *Zur sexuellen Aufklärung.* (For sex enlightenment.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1951, 3, 429-435.—The author suggests 4 general conditions relating to the sex education of children. 15 rules are listed which give specific suggestions to parents in regard to the dissemination of sexual information.—*T. C. Kahn.*

5023. Fisher, Florence M. *The group home; an innovation in child placement.* New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1952. 53 p. \$1.00.—Riverdale's experience in developing a special type of foster care as an integral part of a casework program for children known as the group home is explained. The various sections of the booklet treat (1) what a group home is; (2) a child helped by a group home; (3) selection of children for the group home; (4) preparation of children for group home placement; (5) selection of group home parents and preparation of these parents; (6) supervision and summaries.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5024. French, John E. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Children's preferences for pictures of varied complexity of pictorial pattern.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 53, 90-95.—3 experiments were conducted with a paired series of pictures: (1) the preferences of 88 elementary school teachers; (2) investigation of 142 first-grade children in 6 schools of varied socio-economic level; (3) study of 554 children in one elementary school to check changes due to maturation. Teachers preferred the complex illustrations; first-graders, the simple ones; and in the elementary school there was a gradual reversal of the direction of picture preference throughout the grades, from lowest to highest.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5025. Ganzhorn, Betty Jane. *Relation of physical, mental, and clinical characteristics to the bio-*

logical profiles of seemingly satisfactorily adjusted adolescents. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 508-509.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 169 p., \$2.11, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3747.

5026. Gelfond, Abraham. The relationship of the onset of pubescence to certain interpersonal attitudes in girls. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 721.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 173 pages, \$2.16, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3615.

5027. Govatos, Louis Anthony. Relationship between physical skills and growth in elementary school children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 509-510.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 136 p., \$1.70, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3754.

5028. Haskell, Henry Samuel. A comparison of the personalities of children with and without day care center experience: an analysis of the personalities of two comparable groups of children, using matched pairs, one child in each pair having had at least one year of day care center experience, and the other no organized preschool experience; utilizing a structured interview, projective play with miniature life toys and direct "microscopic observations" as bases for the analysis. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 724.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 248 pages, \$3.10, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4141.

5029. Jersild, Arthur T. (*Columbia U., New York.*) In search of self. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1952. xii, 141 p. \$2.75.—It is felt that there is a need to do something in the educational system to help children and youth acquire realistic attitudes of self-acceptance. Thus the present project results from 2 hypotheses: that the schools can do more in this respect than they are now doing; and, that from an early age human beings have more capacity for learning to face, to understand, and to deal constructively with the realities of their lives than has previously been assumed. This publication reports the data obtained from 3,000 compositions written by pupils from fourth grade to college, on the topics "What I like about myself" and "What I dislike about myself." The results are categorized, and the concepts used in self-evaluation are discussed in Part II. Part III discusses the implications of the study for the educational system.—G. S. Speer.

5030. Johnson, Thomas F. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Conceptions of parents held by adolescents. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 783-789.—This study was designed to identify and measure the concepts held by adolescents concerning family figures. A projective test of the sentence completion type was administered to adolescents at a school for delinquent boys and girls and to public school stu-

dents. The responses were analyzed in terms of showing positive, negative, or neutral feelings toward parents.—L. N. Solomon.

5031. Maybury, Margaret W. (*Hunter Coll., New York.*) Selection of materials by nursery school children of superior mental intelligence. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 17-31.—During a period of 60 school days daily records of materials chosen by nursery school children (average age—49 months) of known superior intelligence (average Stanford-Binet IQ—156). Materials most frequently chosen indoors were wheeled toys, books, and housekeeping materials; outdoors, swings, digging tools, and slides. No sex differences were found indoors, but outdoors girls chose swings much more frequently, and boys chose digging and earth activities. In general children tend to choose materials requiring large muscular activities.—M. Murphy.

5032. Mead, Margaret. Sharing child development insights around the globe. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 98-103.—Mead describes the International Seminar on Mental and Infant Development held in England last summer for public health workers. Infant development from conception to 2 years of age was the focus of the conference in which the following 3 themes were stressed: (1) the importance of the early years for total development, (2) the severe damage which can be done to a child by a disturbance in the continuity of its relationship with its mother, or mother substitute and (3) the importance of learning to live, rear children to live, and practice our various disciplines in a world which is continuously changing.—W. Coleman.

5033. Mead, Margaret. Technological change and child development. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 109-112.—In light of the rapid technological changes in the contemporary world, the question for the mental hygienist becomes one of how we can help the child or individual to accept change as natural and to be prepared for it.—W. Coleman.

5034. Montgomery, John C. Rooming-in of mother and baby in hospital. *Illinois med. J.*, 1952, 102, 191-196.—The theory and practice of "rooming-in" in maternity hospitals is discussed. Without ignoring certain contraindications, the accumulated experience with this new type of program has been very satisfactory. The psychological benefits to mother and child as well as the advantages to the hospital are discussed in detail. Specific questions from a professional audience are answered. 19 references.—M. L. Simmel.

5035. Nayel, K. (*Hilmiyya Secondary, Cairo, Egypt.*) Moral character from the psychoanalytical point of view. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 185-208.—The development of moral character in the child parallels his psychosexual development. The resolution of conflict met in this process is reflected in his moral character. The relationship of the child to the mother is of primary importance for it determines the reaction formations and the substitute mechanisms he learns to satisfy his primary instincts.—L. H. Melikian.

5036. Ockel, Gerhard. *Zehn Grundsätze der Sexualpädagogik.* (Ten principles of sex education.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1951, 3, 449-452.—Sex education may be negatively influenced by environmental factors after the child has reached the age of one year. Parents are the ideal instructors. Included in sex education should be the psychological and biological basis for the choice of a mate as well as the problems of courtship. The author suggests that the church, city and state governments cooperate in providing sex information. Evidence of having attended a government approved course should be a requisite to marriage.—T. C. Kahn.

5037. Percheron, Maurice. *La psychologie de l'enfant.* (The psychology of the child.) Paris: Payot, 1951, 232 p. 650 fr.—The adult frequently will misunderstand the child because he has forgotten that he, himself, was once a child. In a non-technical language the different steps in psychological development between birth and the age of 10, with special emphasis on the psychological disturbances which derive from biological sources as well as from the influences of the milieu, are discussed.—E. Barschak.

5038. Reynolds, Earle L. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, Ohio.*), & Wines, Janet V. Individual differences in physical changes associated with adolescence in girls. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 75, 329-350.—Various aspects of individual variation in female sexual maturation are described and illustrated, based on an analysis of data obtained from 557 semiannual examinations of 49 girls in the longitudinal growth program of the Fels Research Institute. Characteristics discussed include the maturation, size, shape and areolar protrusion of the breasts; the development of pubic hair; the advent of menarche; and the interrelation of these features.—S. B. Sterne.

5039. Roudinesco, Jenny. Severe maternal deprivation and personality development in early childhood. *Understanding the Child*, 1952, 21, 104-108.—From a "research" study of children under 3 years of age who had been separated from their mothers before the age of 8 months, the author suggests that very damaging effects in personality development have resulted. Among the behavioral reactions observed by Dr. Roudinesco and her associates were apathy, passivity, lack of interest in people, prolonged immobility, perseveration of attitudes, refusal to walk and refusal of all contacts with adults, stereotyped movements, etc. Psychotherapy is now being given 13 young patients in an effort to determine how much recovery may be attained by children severely damaged by maternal deprivation.—W. Coleman.

5040. Simell, Greta. Über das Menarchealter in Finnland. (The menarche age in Finland.) *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1942, 41, Suppl. 84, 82 p.—Psychic factors seem to have a great influence on the age at which the menarche appears. The data concerned 3075 women and girls born during the years 1923-

1933. The average menarche age in Finland in 1950 was 14 years., 3 mos., ± 11 days. The war years did not retard the menarche. The menarche of intellectual workers and their daughters appeared earlier than that of manual workers and their daughters. Town girls had menarche earlier than country girls. Girls whose menstruation was regular and painful had menarche earlier than girls whose menarche was painless and irregular. Constitution, height, weight, school achievement are not related to time of onset of menstruation. Most menarches fell in June, then January, then September and December. About 12% had menarche in the birth month.—D. Prager.

5041. Terrell, Glenn, Jr. An investigation of conditions affecting transposition behavior of preschool children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 603.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 110 pages, \$1.38, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4110.

5042. Topp, Robert F. (Arizona State Coll., Flagstaff.) Preadolescent behavior patterns suggestive of emotional malfunctioning. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 340-343.—This article contains a list of 40 "behaviors to watch for," which according to 21 or more out of 25 child psychiatrists can, if combined with other reinforcing evidence, be indicative of a child's need for careful study and possible referral to an expert.—S. M. Amatora.

5043. Trussell, Carlotta Sommers. A normative study in preadolescent finger-painting projection. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 541-542.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 168 p., \$2.10, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3628.

5044. Weber, R. Wirkungen der Pubertät auf den Lehrling. (Influence of puberty on the apprentice.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1951, 3, 462-466.—The adult must take the young apprentice seriously. The latter does not want to be considered a child since everything he sees, thinks or feels is reality for him. A sense of order and cleanliness is not fully developed at this age. The author urges the master to be patient and to have a sense of humor.—T. C. Kahn.

5045. Williams, Wilbur Allen. Relationship of eye-hand coordination in children to total development. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 530-531.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 123 p., \$1.54, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3817.

(See also abstracts 4793, 4795, 4847, 4884, 5092, 5244, 5246, 5265, 5273)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

5046. Bowers, William H. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) An appraisal of worker characteristics as related to age. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 296-300.—Data which were obtained from the personnel records of 3162 workers, age 18 to 76, included age, date of hiring, and appraisals by foremen concerning competence. The appraisals included some 300 terms,

and from these a basic list was drawn of 8 abilities, 8 character traits, and 4 common faults. A table is presented showing the net percentages of men and women in each age group who had been mentioned by foremen as having each trait. A major conclusion of the study was that most of the older workers were considered competent on the job and compared favorably with younger workers in the organization.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

5047. Schuster, Daniel B. (*U. Rochester Sch. Med., N. Y.*) A psychological study of a 106-year-old-man; a contribution of dynamic concepts of aging and dementia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 112-119.—A case of a superannuated man in which psychological factors of aging are studied and compared with physiological aspects. In particular, dementia is discussed in connection with this case. A past personal history and mental status are fully presented. 15 references.—*F. W. Snyder*.

5048. Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving. (*Columbia U., New York.*) The best years of life: a study in ranking. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 137-149.—To check commonly held stereotypes about the elderly, a questionnaire containing 137 questions about older people and 51 about the older worker was administered to 128 graduate students, ages 21-51. Raters estimated in rank order the relative happiness in terms of 21 aspects of living for eight age brackets. Totally, 30-39 received the most favorable judgments, 70 plus the least. However, in single traits each group except 60-69 received one or more first places. The authors suggest the advisability of an educational program to combat the existing "negative attitudes toward aging, and to help individuals develop an appreciation that the middle and later years can be productive, happy, and meaningful.—*R. W. Husband*.

5049. Vinther-Paulsen, N. Senile anorexia. *Geriatrics*, 1952, 7, 274-279.—Case histories of nutritive failure (common among weak old persons living by themselves) suggest that such debility may be caused by primary disturbance of appetite regulation associated with various medical, psychological, and sociological factors peculiar to old age.—*R. G. Kuhlen*.

(See also abstracts 5255, 5339)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

5050. Adams, Max. Balancing population and resources; the greatest challenge of social engineering. *J. Hered.*, 1952, 43, 173-181.—Social action is making very slow progress in recognizing the close relationship between increasing international tensions and population pressures, on both qualitative and quantitative levels. The author (a government official who regards it as necessary to remain anonymous) stresses the need for social programs to meet this problem. He defines objectives; outlines basic methods, these to include planning, research and education; and discusses a proposed program of co-ordinated social action which will be world wide in

its scope and the responsibility of intellectual leadership and non-governmental social-action leadership originating in democratic nations and later merging into governmental programs.—*G. C. Schwesinger*.

5051. Buytendijk, F. J. J. *Phénoménologie de la rencontre.* (Phenomenology of encounters.) Paris: Desclée de Brouwer, 1952. 59 p.—Within the phenomenological framework of such writers as Husserl, Heidegger, Binswanger, Sarte, and others the author discusses the status of man's existence as he encounters (1) other people in social communion and (2) reality in magical and religious rites. Prominent in the discussion is the notion of an individual's transcendence and mergence in the being of others and in an impersonal otherness.—*J. R. Kantor*.

5052. Chafe'i, A. M. (*Coll. Arts, Cairo, Egypt.*) (Voluntary control of war and peace.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1949, 5(1), 123-128.—War is not instinctive, and hence can be controlled, besides, it has never achieved the goals towards which it was directed. Just as psychology is used during the war to raise the moral of individuals and groups and to prevent their emotional disintegration, it could be used together with education as a means to induce voluntary control over war and the self. In fact, education is the only means.—*L. H. Melikian*.

5053. Emery, F., & Katz, F. M. Dr. Taft's criticism—a rejoinder. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 24-27.—A critical review of Taft's review (27: 5075) of their article (27: 353). The authors come to the conclusion that "Dr. Taft has himself used doubtful hypotheses and analytic procedures and 'misunderstood' our own."—*J. A. Stern*.

5054. Fiedler, Fred E., Warrington, Willard G. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*), & Blaisdell, Francis J. Unconscious attitudes as correlates of sociometric choice in a social group. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 790-796.—"This study has investigated the role of unconscious attitudes in social relationships of a fraternity group. These attitudes were measured by determining the systematic distortion or bias in one *S*'s perception of another."—*L. N. Solomon*.

5055. Grace, Gloria Lauer, & Grace, Harry A. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) The relationship between verbal and behavioral measures of value. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 123-131.—It was hypothesized that values fall into family-categories and that verbal and behavioral measures of these family-categories are related. A verbal situational test of 20 items was constructed with alternatives based upon *a priori* personal-centered, inter-personal-centered, and target-centered value family-categories. Sociometric measures drawn from group participation were used as an index of behavior with respect to the same categories. The reliability of measures based upon value family-categories confirms the first hypothesis. Correlations between verbal and sociometric-behavioral measures were low and both positive and negative leaving the second hypothesis unconfirmed.—*M. Murphy*.

5056. Harrison, Tilden. (*Y.M.C.A., Wilmington, Del.*) Training methods for improving group leadership. *Relig. Educ.*, 1952, 47, 387-392.—Group observers, and role playing are suggested for use in training democratic leaders. "It should be noted, too, that training which is given to individuals in this important field of inter-personal relations is of value in living a more satisfactory personal life, and useful in business."—G. K. Morlan.

5057. Hastorf, A. H., & Knutson, A. L. The nature of attitude and opinion. In Kilpatrick, F. P., *Human nature from the transactional point of view*, (see 27: 4851), 233-237.—"A greater appreciation of the important relationship of motivation to both perception and attitudes may lead to more productive research on the problem of attitude change. Concentration on the problem of altering an individual's identifications, and thus many of his social purposes, would seem to be getting at both the manner in which a person perceives a situation and his attitude toward that situation."—J. C. Franklin.

5058. Holland-Gems, P., Hall, A. M., & Pear, T. H. Judgments of the social class of different kinds of English speech. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 305-306.—Abstract.

5059. Ibrahim, Z. (Psychological basis of peace.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 5(1), 49-64.—The need for adventure, the feeling of social solidarity, emancipation from one's personal problems, and the provision of a legitimate outlet for aggression are the psychological needs met by war. A moral equivalent of war, provision of satisfactory employment for all, with a sense of worthwhileness and usefulness of one's effort to the total good, is advanced. The author feels that if the resources of all people are conscripted for a war of man against nature and its perils, the needs which war meets would be adequately taken care of.—L. H. Melikian.

5060. Kubo, Yoshitoshi. (*Hiroshima U., Japan.*) A study of A-bomb sufferer's behavior in Hiroshima—a socio-psychological research on A-bomb and A-energy. (I). *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 103-110.—Reports from 54 university professors concerning behavior following the A-bomb explosion at Hiroshima are analysed. The pattern of response is diagrammed in 3 stages: immediate responses, non-panic in character and involving judgment and action; with continued stimulation of the physical results of the explosion and concern over families the second stage is one of panic behavior; the third stage, following sleep, was similar to the second stage but reduced in intensity. In Japanese with English summary.—C. M. Louttit.

5061. Lindesmith, Alfred R. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*), & Strauss, Anselm L. Comparative psychology and social psychology. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 58, 272-279.—Current attempts to extend the concepts and theories of learning to social psychology do not adequately take into account the biases in learning theory inevitable from the fact that it is derived primarily from the study of lower animals rather than man. The current position of American

experimental comparative psychology not only involves dubious and controversial philosophical and methodological commitments but is contrary to the anti-anthropomorphist stand of the psychologists themselves. The specific concepts and theories applied to the behavior of any species ought to rise inductively from the study of that species.—D. L. Glick.

5062. Lippitt, Gordon L. (*National Training Lab. in Group Devel., Washington D.C.*) Religious education and group dynamics. *Relig. Educ.*, 1952, 47, 372-377.—Mature adults may form an immature group. Suggestions are made for helping groups mature and become more productive.—G. K. Morlan.

5063. Logre, —. *Les symboles de la famille.* (The symbols of the family.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 481-489.—A continuation of an article published in an earlier issue on the etymology and the psychoanalytic interpretation of the nouns used to describe various members of the family. (See 27: 2665.)—G. Besnard.

5064. Martin, J. M. *Le code de morale d'un seigneur japonais du XVI siecle.* (The moral code of a Japanese lord of the XVI century.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 519-525.—A translation and analysis of a poem written around 1543 by Tadayoshi at the time he abdicated his throne in favor of Takahisa. The poem expresses Tadayoshi's views on moral conduct, government and the behavior of lords and subjects toward each other.—G. Besnard.

5065. Martin, William E. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*), Gross, Neal, & Darley, John G. Studies of group behavior: leaders, followers, and isolates in small organized groups. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 838-842.—"Based on the frequency with which they were chosen on several sociometric criteria as well as the fact of official recognition by election to office, total population of a midwestern university cooperative village . . . was divided into three groups: leaders, followers, and isolates. A study was then made of the differential characteristics of the individuals in these groups with data on some 100 variables."—L. N. Solomon.

5066. Mizuhara, Taisuke, & Tamai, Syusuke. (*Tokyo U., Japan.*) Experimental studies of cooperation and competition. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 124-127.—5th grade boys were formed into groups of 5, half on the basis of high sociometric choice and the other with low choice. The groups then were placed into competition in a variety of tasks. Increased cohesiveness of the groups was measured by increased proportion of own group choices. Cohesiveness in cooperative groups increased significantly, but it did not in competitive groups. In Japanese with English summary.—C. M. Louttit.

5067. O'Neil, Charles J. (*Marquette U., Milwaukee, Wis.*) Is Locke's state the secular state? *New Scholast.*, 1952, 26, 424-440.—John Locke is the historical champion of 2 very important principles: freedom of conscience, and political power is inherent in the people themselves. These principles have

established the gift of liberty in man, but they have also paved the way for the contemporary secular state by reducing faith to reason, charity to natural impulse, and liberty to calculating compromise.—*G. S. Speer.*

5068. Penrose, L. S. (*University Coll., London, Eng.*) *On the objective study of crowd behavior.* London: H. K. Lewis, 1952. 73 p. 10s.—A statistical approach to social group behavior is used to illustrate the spread of various ideas through a population. Critical features of group size are analyzed to show numerical factors in control of decisions. Other chapters are devoted to exploration of the possible analogies between mental and physical epidemiology as exemplified in crazes, outbreaks of religious enthusiasm, panic reactions, politics and war.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

5069. Ribbands, C. R. (*Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden England.*) *Division of labor in the honeybee community.* *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B.*, 1952-53, 140, 32-48.—80 newly-emerged bees were observed and their activities in the colony were recorded. It is concluded that the duties performed by any individual bee are determined by its physiological age and the requirements of the colony. Food transmission is the most fundamental method of communication and forms the basis of the division of labor and of social organization.—*B. A. Maher.*

5070. Sanford, Fillmore H. (*American Psychological Association, Washington, D. C.*) *Research on military leadership.* In *Flanagan, J. C., et al., Psychology in the world emergency*, (see 27: 5467), 17-74.—The selection, training, and use of leaders is important in military organizations, and much research designed to improve and facilitate each of these has been done. The author reviews such research in 2 major sections: Applied psychology of military leadership, and the basic psychology of leadership. In his final section, he essays an approach to a theory of leadership which involves leader-follower relations and the significance of ego-satisfactions in them. 32 references.—*C. M. Loutit.*

5071. Sinha, Durganand. (*Patna U., India.*) *Behavior in a catastrophic situation: a psychological study of reports and rumors.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 200-209.—During and following the Darjeeling landslides of June 1950 the author studied the accuracy with which the catastrophic event was perceived and reported by individuals involved in it. In addition to recording spontaneous rumors, the author carried out several on-the-spot experiments in which accuracy of reporting and distortion of perception could be studied. Inaccuracies of report were generally in the direction of exaggerations. "Distortions in perception appear to have been due to anxiety produced by the feeling of insecurity."—*L. E. Thune.*

5072. Smith, Wendell L., & Ross, Sherman. (*Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.*) *The social behavior of vertebrates: a review of the literature (1939-1950).* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 598-627.—The literature is summarized under the headings: ag-

gregational behavior; social facilitation; imitation; dominance, aggression and territorialism; family life; effect of isolation; communication; recognition of kind; cooperation and food sharing; grooming. "In addition to deficiencies in theoretical orientation and in the range of species studied, there also exist weaknesses in the techniques used for the study of social behavior. There is a need for new approaches to existing problems, and for new problems to be conceived and studied. . . . Little has been done on such important phenomena as play, communication, imitation, and learning in social situations." 250-item bibliography.—*M. R. Marks.*

5073. Spicer, Edward H. (Ed.) *Human problems in technological change. A casebook.* New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1952. 301 p. \$4.00.—This is a volume of case studies which deal with the special kinds of problems field workers, (particularly anthropologists) encounter as they try to produce significant changes in people's customs and beliefs. 15 widely different concrete cases are presented in detail, each case showing an actual example of an effort to make some change in a specific culture. Each case has 5 parts: the problem; the course of events; relevant factors; the outcome; the analysis. Suggestions for studying the cases are included at various points in the text. An introduction provides a unifying theoretical framework for the purpose and procedures employed in the cases.—*F. Costin.*

5074. Sprott, W. J. H. (*U. Nottingham, Eng.*) *Principia sociologica.* *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 3, 203-221.—A concise summary of Parsons' *The Social System* and Parsons and Shils' *Towards A General Theory of Action*, which provides a guide to "those who are unable or disinclined to embark upon the time-consuming task of reading them for themselves." Some critical observations are included by the author.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

5075. Taft, Ronald. *Minority group behavior and reference group theory; a reply to Emery and Katz.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 10-23.—An article by Emery and Katz (27: 353) is criticized for "carelessness in the presentation of data and drawing of inferences." A technique is suggested for studying reference group orientation of subjects.—*J. A. Stern.*

5076. Thibaut, John W., & Coules, John. (*Boston U., Mass.*) *The role of communication in the reduction of interpersonal hostility.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 770-777.—"The purpose of this experiment was to test the hypothesis that overt acts of aggression in response to instigation to hostility will tend to reduce the level of hostile tension in the aggressor. Twenty-one S's were permitted to communicate back to an instigator immediately after instigation to hostility, while another 20 S's were not permitted this final communication. The former S's showed relatively more post-experimental friendliness toward the instigator, thus giving qualified confirmation to the hypothesis. . . . A second experiment showed that the differences between the two

groups in the first experiment may also be a function of relatively heightened hostility in the group whose communication is thwarted."—*L. N. Solomon*.

(See also abstracts 4774, 4966, 4997)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

5077. Beck, Walter. *Die biographische Methode in der Sozial-psychologie.* (The biographical method in social psychology.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1952, 3, 203-213.—The importance of using life histories for the study of social phenomena, personality development, and acculturation is reviewed. Specific suggestions are made for the achievement of more meaningful biographies. Sensitivity of the part of the biographer, introspective sophistication and ability for a far reaching interaction in the interpersonal situation of history taking are required.—*A. Katsenstein*.

5078. Fehrer, Elizabeth. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) *Shifts in scale values of attitude statements as a function of the composition of the scale.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 179-188.—3 scales, (control, militaristic, and pacifistic), constructed from items of Thurstone's scales of "Attitude Toward War," were used to determine whether ratings of attitude statements change as a function of changes in the composition of the scale and whether adaptation-level theory can be applied to the interpretation of such changes. The median scale values of the items common to the several scales differed significantly with context, but shifts in scale value were limited to certain items.—*E. L. Gaier*.

5079. Glock, Charles Young. *Participation bias and reinterview effect in panel studies.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 756.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 295 pages, \$3.69, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4185.

5080. Goldman, Bernard. *A scale for the measurement of group cohesiveness.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 554-555.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Buffalo. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 163 p., \$2.04, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3931.

5081. Goodman, Leo A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *An application of sequential analysis to problems relative to the use of qualitative tests.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 223-226.—Should an investigator use a given method of categorizing individuals (e.g., Thematic Apperception Test) in place of a more costly technique (e.g., participant observation)? The question is examined in terms of sequential analysis, using as basic data the frequency of incorrect diagnoses and the investigator's expressed probability limits of accepting the substitute.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

5082. Hovland, Carl I. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & Sherif, Muzafer. *Judgmental phenomena and scales of attitude measurement: item displacement in Thurstone scales.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 822-832.—"Investigation was made of the apparent discrepancy between studies in the field of

judgment, where the position of the individual on an issue effects the nature of his judgments, and those in the field of attitude scaling, where it has been reported that the scaling of statements is independent of the judge's stand on the issue."—*L. N. Solomon*.

5083. Northway, Mary L. (U. Toronto, Ontario, Canada.) *A primer of sociometry.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1952. vi, 48 p. \$2.25.—Written to "introduce the student to basic principles and practices . . . and to guide him gently into the intricacies of [the] literature" the volume is divided into 11 sections dealing in turn with definitions, test design, administration, organization and ordering of the scores, reliability and validity problems, graphical portrayal of results, their interpretation and practical applications. 2 appendices, discussing research problems and ways of reporting such studies, conclude the volume.—*L. A. Pennington*.

5084. Simon, Herbert A. (Carnegie Inst. Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) *A formal theory of interaction in social groups.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 202-211.—4 concepts and their postulated interrelations employed by Homans in *The human group* are translated by the author into mathematical terminology. The 4 conceptual variables describe the behavior of a social group: interaction, friendliness, within-group activity, and activity imposed upon the group by the external environment. Assuming ordinal properties of the variables and linear relations among them, the conditions of equilibrium, the conditions of stability, and the relations emerging from an analysis of comparative statics are derived. The author develops the system graphically for the more general, non-linear assumption and suggests applications of the model.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

(See also abstracts 4716, 4741)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

5085. Baladi, Naguib. *Les conceptions primitives du passé.* (Primitive conceptions of the past.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 282-294.—Psychoanalysts have revealed the significance of the past by their use of such terms as archetypes, repetition and return to previous states. In spite of much ambiguity and incoherence, primitive beliefs and myths contain insights about the past which are worth retaining. The archetypal past is basic, the essence of truth and life. The historical past is evanescent, a mere event in time.—*E. T. Prothro*.

5086. Bellah, Robert N. *Apache kinship systems.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1952. 151 p. \$2.50.—The Jicarilla, Kiowa-Apache, Chiricahua, Western Apache, and Navahoe tribes are compared with respect to immediate and extended family roles and general social organization. The purpose of the study is to investigate the relation of kinship systems to the larger social processes.—*J. Bucklew*.

5087. Brookover, Wilbur B., & Holland, John B. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) *An inquiry into the meaning of minority group attitude expres-*

sions. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 196-202.—An intensive study of attitudes and behavior addressed to minority group members by inhabitants of a rural, Mid-Western community in which very few minority group members live entailed free-response questions, structured attitude questions, both administered in formal interviews with a sample of inhabitants, and use of participant-observer techniques. Unfavorable attitudes tend to be directed toward distant and ill-defined images of minority groups, which are not applied to local minority group members; considerable confusion exists among inhabitants even in identifying local members.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

5088. Brown, Julia S. A comparative study of deviations from sexual mores. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 135-146.—Using data from 110 societies, the number of societies in which tabus exist against each of 19 types of sexual behavior were tabulated and compared with the severity of punishments of transgressors. A high positive correlation was found between the frequency of tabu and severity of punishment ($r = .87$); incest, abduction, and rape are most commonly tabued and most severely punished among the societies. Generally speaking, punishments are more severe for "deviations which involve greater numbers of individuals, transgress marital bonds, and contain elements of aggression." Societies can be characterized as lax, moderate, or severe in the sanctions applied to the sexual transgressor.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

5089. Dvorin, Eugene P. Racial separation in South Africa; an analysis of apartheid theory. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1952. xii, 256 p. \$4.50.—The historical, intellectual, religious, ecological, political, and demographic background of apartheid in South Africa are discussed. Besides withdrawal of rights, the Nationalist program of segregation has positive promises such as allocation of sufficient land to the natives. So far "only the negative, the taking-away aspects of the doctrine" have been carried out. It is doubtful whether the promises of improved welfare of the natives will ever be carried out.—*G. K. Morlan.*

5090. Evans, Richard I. (U. Houston, Tex.) Personal values as factors in anti-Semitism. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 749-756.—Correlations between subject's scores on the Allport-Vernon Study of Values and the Levinson-Sanford Anti-Semitism Scale reveal significant negative relationships between aesthetic and social values and anti-Semitism and significant positive relationships between political and economic values and anti-Semitism. No significant relationships between theoretical and religious values and anti-Semitism exist, although a slight trend indicating a negative relationship was found. Other findings are discussed.—*L. N. Solomon.*

5091. Henry, Jules, & Winokur, George. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Some aspects of the relationship between psychoanalysis and anthropology. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 644-648.—By way of a review of *Psychoanalysis and Culture: Essays in*

Honor of Géza Róheim, the authors have formulated some preliminary considerations of some of the more theoretical problems that arise in connection with the question "What is the relationship between anthropology and psychiatry?" Each of the disciplines has a qualitatively different type of data to offer which is necessary for a total understanding of human behavior.—*R. E. Perl.*

5092. Hilger, M. Inez. (St. Benedict's Convent, St. Joseph, Minn.) Arapaho child life and its cultural background. *U.S. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull.*, 1952, No. 148. xv, 253 p. 75¢.—Beliefs concerning prenatal life, assistance at time of delivery, early customs, training, children's games, ceremonial age societies, medicine, religion, marriage and other customs of the Arapaho child's culture are described. 125-item bibliography.—*G. K. Morlan.*

5093. Leenhardt, Maurice. La propriété et la personne dans les sociétés archaïques. (Property and person in archaic societies.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 278-292.—The method of ethnological research used in this study consists of finding what specific conditions delineate certain given morphological, religious and other type facts in a society. A cross-validation is furnished in some measure by observing the conditions under which religious or political law predominates in the same society.—*G. Besnard.*

5094. Lohman, Joseph D. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Reitzes, Dietrich C. Note on race relations in mass society. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1952, 58, 240-246.—Current research about racial relations is based on two dubious assumptions: that particularistic theories are necessary and appropriate and that human behavior in situations of racial contact is determined by individual attitudes. But in modern mass society individual behavior is increasingly controlled by deliberately organized collectivities. As concerns home-ownership, wages and working conditions, and commercial transactions, the individual's racial attitudes are subordinated to and mobilized by definitions of the situation supplied by organizations. Data from two studies, one in Washington, D. C., the other in Chicago, showed that the individual's generalized feelings and attitudes toward Negroes were inadequate to explain actual behavior. 7 myths which operate in regard to race relations are outlined.—*D. L. Glick.*

5095. Morse, Nancy C., & Allport, Floyd H. The causation of anti-Semitism: an investigation of seven hypotheses. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 197-233.—In an attempt to determine the causes of anti-Semitism, 7 causal hypotheses were tested on a population of 175 Gentile adults. 3 types of anti-Semitism were defined: discrimination against or exclusion, use of derogatory words, and feelings of aversion toward Jews. The hypotheses suggested were these: national involvement, differential loyalty to Americans (vs. individual foreigners), personal insecurity, circumstance insecurity, self-frustration, projected frustration, and circumstance frustration. The 7 factors were all found to be present, but only 3

"true" factors were disclosed by factor analysis: by far most important was national involvement, followed by differential loyalty, and personal insecurity. Frustration-aggression and scapegoat factors operated to some extent.—R. W. Husband.

5096. Subarsky, Zachariah. An experiment in reducing the informational dimension of prejudice. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 539-540.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 112 p., \$1.40, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3920.

5097. Suci, George John. A multidimensional analysis of social attitude with special reference to ethnocentrism. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 602-603.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 91 pages, \$1.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4015.

(See also abstracts 4942, 5312, 5316, 5367)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

5098. Dinkel, Robert M. Occupation and fertility in the United States. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 178-183.—Fertility rates of native white women, married and living with husband, computed for the Census years 1910 and 1940 and compared with husband's occupation to test the hypothesis that level of fertility is inversely related to social class status as reflected by occupation. Analysis fails to confirm invariably the hypothesized relationship when occupation is classified according to the nine Bureau of Census categories. Consistent fertility differentials are found, however, among rural, urban white-collar, and urban factory occupations.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

5099. Ellis, Havelock. *Sex and marriage; Eros in contemporary life*. New York: Random House, 1952. xiii, 219 p. \$3.00.—Edited by John Gaws-worthy, whose prefatory note indicates that the book consists of papers uncollected or unpublished at Ellis' death in 1939, there are 20 essays dealing with "Eros in contemporary life." Problems of marriage, divorce and social attitudes about it, birth control, abortion, parents as sexual advisers, impotence and frigidity, venereal disease, sterilization, and sex education are discussed and, in several cases, solutions are proposed. The concluding chapter assesses the influence of Freud in modifying the attitude of society toward sex.—C. R. Adams.

5100. Grensted, L. W. *Psychology of religion*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952. vi, 181 p. \$3.00.—One may doubt whether religion is a proper subject for psychology, and confusion is bound to arise when scientists make illicit metaphysical assumptions (as Freud). The psychology of religion is a joint inquiry to which the psychologist brings his theories and empirical facts, and the religious person brings his intimate experiences and standards of value. There is thus an interplay of two systems of knowledge and two systems of value. "The final issue will not be an enlarged psychological theory,

but a more comprehensive, more fully documented, and more clearly understood evaluation of life itself."—P. E. Johnson.

5101. Jacobson, Alver Hilding. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Conflict of attitudes toward the roles of the husband and wife in marriage. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 146-150.—Scales measuring male-dominant vs. female-equalitarian attitudes toward the marital role of husbands and wives were administered to both partners of randomly selected married and divorced couples in an Ohio community. The following hypothesis was supported by the results: "Divorced couples exhibit a greater disparity in their attitudes toward the role of the husband and wife in marriage than do married couples." Divorced females obtained the highest scores (most female-equalitarian), followed by married females, married males, and divorced males (who were most male-dominant). Differences between each group were statistically significant.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

5102. Kallmann, Franz J., & Bondy, Eva. (Columbia U., New York.) Applicability of the twin study method in the analysis of variations in mate selection and marital adjustment. *Amer. J. Hum. Genet.*, 1952, 4, 209-222.—Conclusions regarding mate selection, marital adjustment, and family relations obtained from twin data, are applicable to the population as a whole. A study of such variables as (1) age of the twins at the time of their marriage, (2) ages of their respective mates, (3) duration of marriage, (4) religion, (5) nationality, (6) socio-economic status, and (7) degree of marital adjustment, are examined among 40 identical and 40 fraternal twin pairs. Comparison of normal and psychotic twin family units suggests that psychotic individuals marry less frequently, tend more often to remain childless, and produce fewer children than is true for their normal sibs and the general population.—S. L. Halperin.

5103. Krugman, Herbert Ellis. The interplay of social and psychological factors in political deviance: an inquiry into some factors underlying the motivation of intellectuals who became communists. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 758-759.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 224 pages, \$2.80, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4206.

5104. Lees, J. P. (U. Nottingham, Eng.) The social mobility of a group of eldest-born and intermediate adult males. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 210-221.—Follow-up questionnaire data were obtained in 1947 from 51 out of 80 miners who had been given scholarship grants between 1924 and 1939 in order to attend a year's general culture course at a University College. The data were analyzed to reveal social mobility tendencies as a function of sibling position. "Statistically significant differences were found between the eldests and the intermediates, and between groups of the eldest, and not between groups of the intermediates. It seemed that the behavior of the eldests was connected with that of their siblings, and that the behavior of the inter-

mediates was not so connected." Several hypotheses are suggested and discussed.—*L. E. Thune.*

5105. Montague, Joel B., Jr. (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) Research related to social class in England. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 192-196.—British research investigations in the field of social class include class mobility of individuals (between generations), social standing of occupations, participation in voluntary organizations, relationship of class membership to voting behavior, perceptions of class structure, and class differences in child rearing practices. It is observed that few British studies are at the community level, that the wide use of occupational grade as a criterion of class is a noteworthy departure from English and European tradition, and that the frequent use of polling methods represents a more objective approach to stratification than was employed previously.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

5106. Robinson, W. S. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) The motivational structure of political participation. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 151-156.—Interest in the election, a variable reported in *The People's Choice* to be a major determinant of political behavior, was hypothesized by the author to consist of 3 dimensions: spectator interest, citizen interest, and partisan interest. Factor analysis of the 12 behavioral items from the original study was employed to test the hypothesis. As hypothesized, three factors were found; magnitude of the correlations between the 3 factors suggests the existence of a general interest factor as well as the 3 group factors.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

5107. Silverman, Hirsch Lazaar. (*Rutgers U., Newark, N. J.*) Some thoughts on the relation of religion and psychology. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 261-268.—Religion and psychology are not hopelessly at odds. Religion is symptomatic of fear and frustration only for the infantile and neurotic personality. There is no single religious emotion. By its very nature religion begets strong conviction and loyalty. "The sense of values which religion furnishes fills man with recognition of the worth of personality, and makes for the development of the positive and attractive qualities that psychologists think of as constituting the essence of personality."—*D. Prager.*

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

5108. Adbel Rahman, Ahmad Shawky. (*Rumor.*) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 5(1), 2-18.—A formidable weapon of psychological warfare that is not of recent origin. It is most effective in ambiguous situations and where needs are involved. It is used to disrupt morale, as a smoke screen, as bait, and to discredit news sources. Accustoming the public to trust official reports, developing faith in public and military leaders, giving as many facts as possible and fighting rumor mongers are given as tested counter measures. Examples are given from the Palestine war where thousands of refugees fled their homes as a result of panic rumors spread by the Zionists. English summary.—*L. H. Melikian.*

5109. Bogardus, Emory S. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) A television scale and television index. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 220-223.—The Personal Television Index (PTI) is the value assigned to an arithmetical mean of an individual's degree of reaction to 20 types of television programs. The individual is asked how he would react to television programs if he had time and opportunity to view them. From 1500 responses, relationships are presented between regular access to television, among types of programs, between sexes, among educational levels, and among occupations. The Program Television Index (PrTI) is the mean value of individuals' reactions classified by types of program. Cross-classification of PrTI by sex and education level is presented.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

5110. Brynes, Jacob. An evaluation of classroom speech and noise levels in terms of speech intelligibility implications. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 634.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 79 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3609.

5111. Hanley, Clair Norton. A factorial analysis of speech perception. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 635-636.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 90 pages, \$1.13, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4066.

5112. Hebb, D. O., & Bindra, Dalbir. (*McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.*) Scientific writing and the general problem of communication. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1952, 7, 569-573.—"Readability is as important for the scientific writer as it is for the novelist." The authors discuss pros and cons of Flesch's two scales showing (1) reading ease and (2) human interest. One of the essential problems of verbal communication is to present to the listener "an over-view of a complicated structure that must be apprehended bit by bit." Suggestions for the writer are given.—*R. Mathias.*

5113. McGinnies, Elliot; Comer, Patrick B., & Lacey, Oliver L. (*U. Alabama, University.*) Visual-recognition thresholds as a frequency of word length and word frequency. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 65-69.—"Thresholds of recognition for words varying in length and frequency were determined for 20 Ss. Despite individual differences in slope and level of perceptual acuity, regression equations determined for each S indicated that duration thresholds for neutrally-toned words are a linear, decreasing function of word frequency and a linear increasing function of word length." This was found true for words varying from 5 to 11 letters in length and from 10 to 400 occurrences per million in frequency. Increases in frequency lower recognition thresholds more for long words than for short words, while increases in word length raise thresholds more strikingly for low-frequency words than for high-frequency words.—*E. L. Gaier.*

5114. Malter, Morton S. (*Michigan St. Coll., East Lansing.*) The content of current comic maga-

zines. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 505-510.—17 publishers submitted a total of 185 comic magazines. The content of these was analyzed page by page and listed under 5 general layout headings and 11 comic-type headings. The author concludes that approximately one-third of all comic-story pages is devoted to humor, and the same amount is devoted to crime. He suggests that children be taught to be discriminative in the selection of their reading, and that other books be made available to them within their experiences.—S. M. Amatora.

5115. Miyauchi, Tamako. *Über den Stärke-Akzent in der japanischen Sprache*. (On the strong accent in the Japanese language.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 156-166.—The nature and origin of the use of the strong accent in the Japanese language is discussed both as it arises from the objective putting together of sounds and as it arises through the subjective nature of hearing. In this article the first is considered primarily an extension of the second. The investigation concerned itself primarily with two syllable words from Japanese and English poems which were translated by the poets themselves. The Weber-Fechner and the Merkel laws apply to the objective loudness of the sounds. Whether they apply to the sounds as they appear in words is yet to be determined. In Japanese with German summary.—W. M. Gilbert.

5116. Newman, Edwin B., & Gerstman, Louis J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A new method for analyzing printed English. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 44, 114-125.—A new measure, the coefficient of constraint, is proposed which describes the additional information in the second of the pair of letters compared with the information which that second letter might contain if it occurred alone. When calculated for a passage of printed English, a quite regular behavior of the coefficient was discovered and described by the expression $D(n) = 1/n^2$. A possible use of the coefficient is proposed by which an upper bound is set on the average information per letter in the text examined bearing close resemblance and some striking differences with Shannon's estimate of the same function.—E. L. Gaier.

5117. Williams, Frederick W. (HRRI, Air U., Maxwell AFB, Ala.) Psychological warfare and strategic intelligence research: policy and planning considerations. In Flanagan, J. C., et al., *Psychology in the world emergency*, (see 27: 5467), 137-159.—Psychological warfare and strategic intelligence are closely related and while action in these areas is recognized as valuable, research on method and substance is extremely limited. Two major areas are discussed as important ones for research attention: "knowledge about that which we want to affect," and the methodology of affecting it. Related to both are problems of intelligence collection, appraisal, and evaluation. Planning research of this sort must meet problems of historical and personal bias.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 5266, 5388)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

5118. Appel, Kenneth E., Mitchell, John McK., & Lhamon, William T. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *Psychiatric values in a new method of medical education*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 102-107.—A description of an educational method called The Family Health Service. The plan calls for close contact between the medical student and the patient in a family setting where there is the challenge of human problems as well as disease.—F. W. Snyder.

5119. Hiltner, Seward. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Pastoral psychology and pastoral counseling*. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1952, 3(28), 21-28.—Pastoral psychology is not to be noted for its support or rejection of religion, but for its illumination of the psyche; not so much a content as a point of view or perspective. Modern counseling is concerned with negative feelings, negative because they threaten the person who has them. Pastoral counseling accepts negative feelings and seeks to understand them, communicate this understanding, and through the resulting clarification, to help the person assimilate them into a oneness of integrity.—P. E. Johnson.

5120. Lockwood, William V. *Adult guidance: a community responsibility*. *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1952, 31, 31-34.—The adult guidance services of the Baltimore public school system are described. It is felt that the public school system is in the most advantageous position to provide full-time free adult counseling and guidance services, as extensions of its regular school guidance department, or of its adult education program.—G. S. Speer.

5121. Martin, Iva Shubert. *Guidance diminutive style*. *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1952, 31, 40-41.—A method of selling guidance to the community by conducting a guidance program for a limited number of individuals is described.—G. S. Speer.

5122. National Conference of Social Work. *The social welfare forum, 1952; official proceedings, 79th annual meeting of . . . Chicago, Illinois, May 25-30, 1952*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1952. xxiii, 305 p. \$4.75.—This volume contains 24 papers relating to the conference's theme, "Helping Achieve Democracy's Promise for All People." Several papers are presented relating to each of these fields: services to individuals and families; to groups and individuals in groups; and to agencies and communities. Appendix contains the official program and the business organization of the conference. There is also included the citation of Jerome Kaplan for the Survey Award, his acceptance speech as well as a "Tribute to the Survey and Paul Kellogg."—L. B. Costin.

(See also abstract 4775)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

5123. Allen, Cornelia H. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) *Implications for the education of psychiatric social workers*. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1952, 21, 108-109.—

This is a discussion of Tessie D. Berkman's paper (see 27: 5125), in terms of curriculum planning, field work placements and field supervision. The discussant also points out the importance of the educational material in the study under discussion and its implications for education of students in research method. —L. B. Costin.

5124. Bech, Elizabeth Brockett. Implications from the viewpoint of social work practice in mental hospitals. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 102-106.—This is a discussion of Tessie D. Berkman's paper (see 27: 5125). The discussant points out that only one-fifth of the fully trained psychiatric workers are spread out in the many state hospitals; that one-third had their field work training in mental hospitals; that the rich teaching material in mental hospitals is not being utilized in social work education. Suggestions are given as to curriculum content for schools to help correct this lack.—L. B. Costin.

5125. Berkman, Tessie D. "Research study" and professional education for psychiatric social work. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 89-95.—The author presents some of the data from a recent study having as its goal the securing of information in the following areas of professional interest: "(1) in what types of psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric clinics is social casework being practiced? (2) who are the people engaged in this practice? and (3) what is it that the social caseworkers are doing in these places?" Most of the discussion in this paper deals with the "who are they" portion of the study and presents facts in these areas.—L. B. Costin.

5126. Connery, Maurice F. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Problems in teaching the team concept. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 81-89.—Some of the problems faced by social work students in learning to function as part of a clinic team are discussed by the author in the following terms: (1) the student whose first reaction to the experience of placement in a psychiatric setting is one of awe and anxiety which results in an "obedient disciple" role to members of the psychiatric staff; (2) the problems of the student supervisor in maintaining channels of appropriate responsibility; (3) those reactions in adapting to the requirements of team activity which are peculiar to the sex of the student; and (4) relationships between social workers and psychologists. —L. B. Costin.

5127. Dipboye, Wilbert J. An analysis of an aspect of counselor style by topical discussion units. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 507.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1952, U. of Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 119 p., \$1.49, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3834.

5128. Dolan, Dorothea L. (U.S. Public Health Service, Chicago, Ill.) The educational role of psychiatric social work in community relations. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 71-78.—This paper discusses the role of the psychiatric social worker in broad community relationships as it has developed through increasing public interest in mental health. The author points up the differences in interpretation

to the public, information giving, and education for mental health. 16 references.—L. B. Costin.

5129. Doyle, Helen E. (U.S. Public Health Service, Kansas City, Mo.) Implications from the viewpoint of practice in the field of mental health. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 99-102.—This is a discussion of Tessie D. Berkman's paper (see 27: 5125). Comments are based on "the relationships existing between psychiatric agencies and mental health agencies, and on the training common to psychiatric social workers in both types of resources."—L. B. Costin.

5130. Genn, George, & Beechley, Robert M. A sampling study of 17,120 mental hygiene clinic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 108-111.—Information about 750 of the 17,120 patients served by the Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene Clinics in 25 years. The community-behavioral adjustment, prognosis for therapy, estimated improvement, age, mental level, and educational background of the clientele were reviewed. Examples used for evaluations of qualitative data were cited. Implications of the findings were presented.—F. W. Snyder.

5131. McBee, Marian. The educational role of psychiatric social work. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 79-81.—2 papers appearing elsewhere in the same journal are discussed briefly (see 27: 5128, 5133).—L. B. Costin.

5132. Merton, Robert K., Fiske, Marjorie, & Kendall, Patricia. (Columbia U., New York.) The focussed interview; a manual. New York: Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, 1952. xxv, 202 p.—This manual aims to present, for the guidance of research interviewers, the techniques which have been found in clinical experience to be most effective in the focussed interview. This type of interview is designed to secure the reactions of interviewees to concrete situations, the content of which has been analyzed by the interviewer. The focussed interview "aims to particularize the effective stimuli in the objective situation, and to characterize the subject's response to it."—D. L. Glick.

5133. Newcomb, Margaret L. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Boston, Mass.) The educational role of the psychiatric social worker in the collaborative process. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 63-70.—The author discusses 2 purposes of the educational activities of psychiatric social workers: (1) to give each member of the clinic team the necessary knowledge about social work so that the service may be best used in the treatment of the patient; (2) the responsibility of adding to the community's understanding of the agency's service.—L. B. Costin.

5134. Perry, Sylvia. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston.) Implications from the viewpoint of psychiatric social work in general hospitals. *J. Psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1952, 21, 106-108.—This discussion of Tessie D. Berkman's paper (see 27: 5125), revolves around these points: (1) psychiatric units in general hospitals are newer and more complex than in psychiatric hospitals or clinics; (2) the social worker

in such a situation must develop helpful relationships not only to members of her own clinic team but with total hospital staff; (3) in turn she has to use her skills in a wide variety of psychiatric illnesses; and (4) psychiatric units in general hospitals are strongly influenced by the fact that such hospitals are frequently teaching hospitals.—*L. B. Costin.*

5135. Roman, Klara G. *Handwriting; a key to personality.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1952. xi, 382 p. \$6.50.—This volume contains a short history of graphology; Part 1 deals with "Developmental Stages in Handwriting" and Part 2 is concerned with "Analysis and Interpretation of Handwriting." There is a section on "Sample Analyses with Use of Work Sheets," which contains the analyses of the "Handwriting of a Young Woman Applicant for a Secretarial Position," "Handwriting of an American Artist," "Handwriting of a Delinquent Girl," and "Handwriting Analysis in a Criminal Case." 171-item bibliography.—*S. Hutter.*

5136. Smith, F. V., & Madan, S. K. A method of interviewing involving projection from the tactile and kinaesthetic modalities. *Res. Rev., Lond.*, 1952, No. 3, 41-45.—A progress report is given of the development of a method of interviewing subjects aided by the presentation of 10 objects placed singly under a screen. The objects differ in size, weight, shape, surface-texture and compressibility. Preliminary investigations show that the technique differentiates normals and schizophrenic groups in respect to the scoring categories developed.—*E. L. Gaier.*

5137. Tochtermann, W. *Der Traum als Helfer des Arztes.* (The dream as an aid to the physician.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 341-349.—7 case histories illustrate how the physician obtained insight into the nature of the psychogenesis of his patient's emotional difficulties by having them relate the content of their dreams.—*T. C. Kahn.*

5138. von der Mühlen, Richard. *Zuordnende Deutung in der graphologischen Praxis.* (Significant signs in the practice of graphology.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 365-371.—Graphology is a method of scientific character analysis. Its popularization is deplored. The author lists 38 characteristics of handwriting and the personality traits which these reveal.—*T. C. Kahn.*

5139. Worthington, Florence. Implications from the point of view of practice from the community clinic. *J. Psychiat. Soc. Wk.*, 1952, 21, 96-98.—This is a discussion of Tessie D. Berkman's paper (see 27: 5125), as it relates specifically to the writer's own experience in a tax supported community clinic. There is considerable description of the structure of that particular clinic, its staff and function.—*L. B. Costin.*

(See also abstract 4992)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

5140. Altus, Grace Thompson. (*Santa Barbara (Calif.) County Schs.*) A note on the validity of the

Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 231.—". . . the relationships found within one small but representative sample of junior high-school students, between the WISC and group test scores of reading and intelligence, are sufficiently high to indicate that the WISC probably has considerable validity in comparable school settings."—*F. Costin.*

5141. Ansbacher, H. L. (*U. Vermont, Burlington.*) The Goodenough Draw-A-Man Test and primary mental abilities. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 176-180.—Using 100 fourth-grade children as subjects, results from Goodenough's test were correlated with those from Thurstone's PMA Test. Subjects were also given 3 subtests of the MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability. Results were as follows: (1) Goodenough's Test was most highly correlated with the factors of reasoning, space, and perception. (2) It had little in common with verbal meaning and number. (3) It had least in common with the MacQuarrie Tapping and Dotting subtests. (4) It correlated .34 with the MacQuarrie subtest, Tracing. The author concludes on the basis of this evidence that "Goodenough performance is related to personality."—*F. Costin.*

5142. Biesheuvel, S. The role of arithmetical items in tests of general intelligence. *Bull. Nat. Inst. personnel Res. Johannesburg*, 1952, 4, 1-40.—Since factor analysis and other techniques have demonstrated the impossibility of developing intelligence tests which are pure measures of "g" it is recommended that tests be developed which contain known amounts of other factors. Arithmetic tests not only contain a heavy loading of a numerical factor, but also a verbal-educational group factor, the exact nature of which is not yet known. It is certain, however, that the "v:ed" group factor is an ability which is basic to western culture, and is best measured by a test of arithmetic reasoning. Intelligence tests prove better measures of educational and vocational success when they contain items of this nature.—*B. Sless.*

5143. Boisson, G. (*Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Toulon, France.*) Contribution à l'étude du Test Tsedeck. (Contribution of the study of the Tsedeck test.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1952, 1, 401-422.—Adolescents, children and adults are compared on the Tsedeck test (a moral judgment test), intelligence tests, and the Rorschach. The following conclusions are arrived at: (1) There is no correlation between intelligence and the value of the moral judgment; (2) the moral judgment of the adolescent is very near that of the child, an essentially affective judgment; (3) xenophobic tendencies of the adolescent are stronger than those of the child and adult; (4) the Tsedeck test is applicable in group fashion; (5) its group application is of interest in a military environment; (6) the Tsedeck should be interpreted essentially in a clinical spirit and supplemented by a Rorschach or T.A.T., by a very complete interview, and by a careful examination of the behavior in a group.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5144. Bursch, Charles W., II. (*U. California, Davis.*) Certain relationships between the Kuder Preference Record and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 224-227.—Analysis of data on 59 male and 26 female college students ranging from freshman to graduate level, with a chronological age range from 15 to 48 (median, 21) showed that "conformity to the pattern of tested interests is associated with less than the expected amount of disturbance" (as measured by the M.M.P.I.) and that "those traits being measured by the Kuder Preference Record, Vocational, Form C, are significant factors in the emotional life of the subjects."—T. E. Newland.

5145. Cohen, Bertram D., & Collier, Mary J. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) A note on the WISC and other tests of children six to eight years old. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 226-227.—3 tests were administered to a group of children ranging from 6 years, 5 months to 8 years, 9 months. These tests were: WISC, Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L, and the Arthur Point Scale, Revised Form II. Correlations were obtained. The characteristics of these correlations are discussed, with particular reference to the nature of the tests themselves.—F. Costin.

5146. Davenport, Beverly Fest. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) The semantic validity of TAT interpretations. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 171-175.—"6 clinical psychologists studied 6 TAT records . . . and decided whether or not 207 typical interpretive statements and 43 author-originated statements applied to each TAT, making possible an evaluation of reliable-discrimination." The statements were also rated by 26 other clinical psychologists, as to degree of ambiguity and degree of universality. Chief conclusions of the study were: (1) Absence of reliable-discrimination was the most significant finding. (2) Statements rated as "universal" were applied by judges to any patient; judges avoided the use of more specific statements. Other findings suggesting further study are presented and discussed. The author considers the chief value of the study to be the suggestion of a "flexible methodology for the study of interpretive statements."—F. Costin.

5147. Delattre, Lois, & Cole, David. (*Occidental Coll., Los Angeles.*) A comparison of the WISC and the Wechsler-Bellevue. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 228-230.—Data are presented from the test results of 50 children attending public school (age range 10 years 5 months to 15 years, 7 months.) Tests employed were the WISC and the Wechsler-Bellevue. Analysis of results leads the authors to conclude that the WISC compares "very comparably" with the Wechsler as a measure of IQ. They also conclude that the use of "clinical signs" obtained from Wechsler-Bellevue profiles have "limited application to the WISC when working with individual records."—F. Costin.

5148. Gruber, H. E. Der Sceno-Test. (The Sceno Test.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 407-408.—The test consists of

dolls, animals, trees, and building materials. The subject is asked to play theatre. The author believes that the test has diagnostic and therapeutic value. It may be used with children, adults, and as an adjunct to group therapy. A brief description of 3 cases illustrates the use of the test.—T. C. Kahn.

5149. Hagen, Elizabeth Pauline. A factor analysis of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 722-723.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 85 pages, \$1.06, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4189.

5150. Holtzman, Wayne H., Calvin, Allen D., & Bitterman, M. E. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) New evidence for the validity of Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 853-854.—High correlations (.99 and .86) are reported between Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale and Winne's scale of neuroticism for 438 college women.—L. N. Solomon.

5151. Howie, Duncan. An analysis of reasons given for answers to personality questionnaire items as indicating differences in ego involvement. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 50-61.—An analysis of answers given to 42 items of the Thurstone Personality Schedule involving the factors of emotional dependency or immaturity, emotional depression, and social immaturity or shyness was performed. The results indicate that answers admitting disturbing emotional attitudes suggest more ego-involvement of a passive, introversial, feeling-bound kind. On the social maturity items, on the other hand, this distinction is not present. The author interprets the findings as supporting Else Frenkel-Brunswik's concept of "intolerance of ambiguity", in more ego-involved responses.—J. A. Stern.

5152. Hunt, William A., & French, Elizabeth G. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) The CVS Abbreviated Individual Intelligence Scale. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 181-186.—The uses of the CVS intelligence scale developed by the authors are discussed in some detail. (CVS consists of the Comprehension and Similarities scales of the Wechsler-Bellevue, and a 15 word vocabulary test adapted by Thorndike from the Stanford-Binet.) Results are given based on the use of the CVS as a clinical measure of intelligence, as a screening device for indicating possible psychopaths, as well as findings concerned with the problem of age norms at older levels, reliability, and the detection of malingering.—F. Costin.

5153. Katz, Arnold. A study of the relationships among several measures of rigidity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 590-591.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 109 pages, \$1.36, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4077.

5154. McNeal, Benjamin Franklin. The prediction of psychiatric diagnoses by signs derived from scatter on the Wechsler-Bellevue Adult Intelligence Scale. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 595.—Abstract

of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, U. Pennsylvania. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 63 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3982.

5155. Morris, Woodrow Wilbert. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) Rorschach estimates of personality attributes in the Michigan Assessment Project. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66 (6), No. 338, 27 p.—A group of 120 male VA trainees participating in the University of Michigan Assessment of Clinical Psychologists Project in 1947 were appraised on a specially devised rating scale, a portion of which became the criterion against which selected Rorschach patterns and scores of each individual were correlated. The results of these investigations indicated that in all of the 10 variables studied, the Rorschach examiners were able to estimate the criterion ratings positively and to a degree significantly greater than zero at approximately the one per cent level of confidence. Variance in clinical background, interests, and training affects the "goodness" or "badness" of ratings.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5156. Peel, E. A. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) Practice effects between three consecutive tests of intelligence. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 196-199.—3 forms of the Moray House Intelligence Tests were administered to 1239 children, ages 10-11, at monthly intervals. The main practice effect (about 4 points of IQ) occurred from the 1st to the 2nd testings, with a considerably smaller increment (less than 1 point of IQ) between the 2nd and 3rd testings. Data from another study indicated that when the interval was 6 months the practice effect was negligible. The small but significant increase for the 2nd monthly interval was mainly attributable to gain in the upper ability levels of the group.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5157. Peel, E. A., & Graham, D. Differentiation of ability in primary school children.—II. *Res. Rev. Lond.*, 1952, No. 3, 31-34.—Factor analysis of data using a test battery composed of 4 performance tests (Cube Construction, Kohs Blocks Design, Peel's Block Performance Test of practical ability, and the "Tray" Test), provided no evidence for differentiation of ability of British school children between the mean ages of 9 and 10.5. The results suggest integration rather than differentiation, thus confirming the conclusion reached when only paper-and-pencil tests were included in the analysis.—*E. L. Gaiser.*

5158. Porteus, S. D. (*U. Hawaii, Honolulu.*) A survey of recent results obtained with the Porteus Maze Test. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 180-188.—Supplementing a recent critical survey of the Porteus Maze Test (see 26: 4813), the present paper extends to most recent studies the review of evidence bearing upon the validity of this test from the field of psychosurgery. Data referred to in the Tizard study are shown to be susceptible to other interpretation. The recent Columbia-Greystone and New York Brain Study projects are examined in detail and offered as evidence to demonstrate immediate post-operative losses in maze scores, and therefore in "social

efficiency," followed by gradual social recovery. Other evidence from maze performance after psychotherapy is said to point up the validity of the test for clinical diagnosis. The criticisms of low test-retest reliability, and minor difficulties in scoring are not accepted as valid.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5159. Rabin, Albert I. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) Genetic factors in the selection and rejection of Szondi's pictures: a study of twins. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 551-556.—The present study is based on 3 experimental groups: twins, siblings and unrelated persons. In all, 35 pairs of twins, 25 pairs of like-sex siblings, and 37 pairs of unrelated persons participated in the Szondi tests. The findings fail to support Szondi's hypothesis regarding the determination of responses to the pictures by the effects of the "recessive genes."—*R. E. Perl.*

5160. Sakoda, James M. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) Factor analysis of OSS Situational Tests. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 843-852.—"The factor analyses of four traits rated in different situations reveal at least two different general kinds of situations which affect the rating of traits. These are the 'verbal' and the 'active' situations. The factor analysis of the over-all rating of 10 traits suggests three general concepts which appear to be useful in the analysis of the behavior of individuals in a situation. These concepts are abilities, interest and motivation, and social adjustment."—*L. N. Solomon.*

5161. Samuels, Henry. (*VA Center, Columbus, Ohio.*) The validity of personality-trait ratings based on projective techniques. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66 (5), No. 337, 21 p.—The determination of the effectiveness with which different clinicians describe personality when they use identical projective techniques is the central theme of this study. It is concluded that: (1) the projective tests "measure very little in common"; (2) individual differences of ratings are independent of the technique used; (3) dispersion of ratings is unrelated to the validity of ratings; and (4) low validity limits the value of projective techniques for assessment of specified personality traits in normal superior adults.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5162. Sarason, Seymour B., & Mandler, George. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Some correlates of test anxiety. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 810-817.—This paper has 3 aims: (1) to give a more detailed and up-to-date description of an anxiety questionnaire used in previous studies; (2) to present findings on the relation of test anxiety to certain psychometric and social-class data; and (3) to describe the relation of the anxiety questionnaire to one concerned with habitual reactions to frustrations.—*L. N. Solomon.*

5163. Shipley, Thomas E., Jr., & Veroff, Joseph. (*Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.*) A projective measure of need for affiliation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 349-356.—A scoring system for the affiliation motive was applied to TAT responses obtained in 2 studies where the need for affiliation was experi-

mentally induced or assumed to be high. Those categories which discriminated between experimental and control groups were combined into an "over-all measure of *n Affiliation*" which in turn was shown to differentiate between experimental and control groups of the two studies. Additional evidence of the validity of the combined measure was obtained from sociometric data collected as part of the first study.—*F. A. Muckler.*

5164. Storath, Helmut. *Die Bedeutung der Farbe und ihre Anwendung im Lüscher-Test.* (The significance of color and its application to the Lüscher Test.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 358-365.—Quotations from writers and artists are offered to indicate that the colors blue, green, red, and yellow elicit reactions consistent with a person's personality and temperament. This concept has been enlarged by Dr. Max Lüscher, Swiss psychologist and used as the basis of his test. The Lüscher test consists of 7 color plates. This test offers a fast method of personality analysis and an indication of neurological and psychiatric disorders.—*T. C. Kahn.*

5165. Sutcliffe, J. P. (U. Sydney, Australia.) *The significance of some level of aspiration measures.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 4, 40-49.—The author advocates the use of goal discrepancy scores in conjunction with an index of stability to make for a meaningful comparison between individuals and groups. He discusses the non-meaningfulness of levels of aspiration measures computed from data involving artificially induced success and failures stating that these measures, "if they measure anything it would be *interference by the experimenter* rather than aspects of the subject's behaviour."—*J. A. Stern.*

5166. Truitt, Cleon Johnson. (Chicago (Ill.) Public Schs.) *The significance of the I.Q. Crippled Child.* 1952, 30 (2), 22-23; 28-29.—10 questions frequently asked by parents about the IQ are answered and briefly discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

5167. Uheling, Harold F. (Dept. Public Welfare, Madison, Wis.) *Rorschach "shock" for two special populations.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 224-225.—Reaction times to the 10 Rorschach cards were obtained from 2 kinds of prison populations, guards and inmates. Norms are compared with those obtained by Sanderson (see 26: 6288). Reaction times for the 2 populations studied differed greatly from those investigated by Sanderson. "It is apparent, in special locations such as a prison, that generalizations made on other populations may not hold, and that separate norms must be obtained for the particular setting in which they are to be used."—*F. Costin.*

(See also abstracts 4736, 4805, 5264, 5425)

TREATMENT METHODS

5168. Beran, Marianne; Perkins, John C., & Scollon, Robert W. (VA., Lyons, N. J.) *Psychological studies on patients undergoing non-convulsive electric-stimulation treatment.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 367-374.—Effects of non-convulsive electric-stimulations as they are reflected in psychological test performances. The experimental group consisted of 19 patients and the control group 15 patients. All were diagnosed as severe neurotic or mild, borderline schizophrenics, and who had not received insulin or electric therapy before. Tests of intellectual functioning were administered to the experimental group before EST and from 0 to 6 days after the 10th treatment. The control group (no EST) was tested and retested at comparable time intervals.—*F. W. Synder.*

5169. Bikales, Victor W., Ebert, Gisela; Weil, Robert, & Howe, Louis P. (Winter VA Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) *The effects of leadership upon morale in a group therapeutic setting.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 202-210.—In an open psychiatric ward which "utilized group projects, stressed participation in planned recreational and occupational activities, and provided for the patients' self-government," a series of fluctuations occurred in the level of morale. 4 examples are given in which the common denominator seemed to be irrational displacements of resentments on the part of leaders (staff members and patients). Drama therapy hastened the natural process of recovery.—*W. A. Varvel.*

5170. Boyer, L. Bryce. (2504 Ashby Ave., Berkeley 5, Calif.) *Fantasies concerning convulsive therapy.* *Psychoanal. Rev.* 1952, 39, 252-270.—The dreams and the conscious and unconscious fantasies of a patient relating to her EST are presented. Conjectures are made concerning the effects of EST on psychotherapy.—*D. Prager.*

5171. Brand, Howard. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) *Hawthorne on the therapeutic role.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 856.—An excerpt from Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" is presented which describes, in surprisingly modern terms, the role of the psychotherapist in relation to his patient.—*L. N. Solomon.*

5172. Burnham, Catharine A. *Reliability and validity of psychologists' evaluation of therapy readiness.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 581.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 112 pages, \$1.40, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3700.

5173. Cameron, D. Ewen. (Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, Montreal, Que.) *Activity of therapist in integrative forms of nondirective psychotherapy.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 183-187.—The free-association method with the therapist as an active participant is suggested. The therapist's function in this therapy is stated in terms of his capacity to resolve the therapeutic situation, in providing power for the patient in resolving his problems, acting as a sort of catalyst, and in terms of the therapist as a working model.—*F. W. Snyder.*

5174. Christoffel, Hans. *Le problème du transfert.* (The problem of transference.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 178-203.—What is seen as

transference may be, but is not necessarily, a primordial relationship. When it is primary it exhibits a captative quality. Transference is not only a morbid phenomenon, it is also an instrument of adaptation to reality. The sexual-genital aspect of transference indicates its pregenital captative nature.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

5175. **Ekstein, Rudolf.** *Structural aspects of psychotherapy.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1952, 39, 222-229.—Structure, observation, and theory are 3 interdependent aspects of psychotherapy. The structure believed in will reflect in the therapeutic philosophy. It may prove helpful to study carefully the consequences of changes of small structural elements within the larger framework of psychoanalytic structure.—*D. Prager*.

5176. **Freud, Sigmund.** *La dynamique du transfert.* (The dynamics of transference.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 170-177.—The mechanics of resistance, its role in analysis and the dynamics of transference are presented in this 1912 paper. When associations cease the patient is dominated by an idea relating to the analyst. When this is clarified, either the block is surmounted or it is transformed into refusal to speak. Transference can become the most powerful agent of resistance.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

5177. **Gindes, Bernard C.** *New concepts of hypnosis; as an adjunct to psychotherapy and medicine.* New York: Julian Press, 1951. xv, 262 p. \$4.00.—"In this volume a doctor conveys to the medical and psychological fields his findings on hypnotism from the point of view of serious scientific research and clinical observation of behavior. He presents to his colleagues his conclusions as to the limits and benefits of hypnosis as a major adjunct to psychotherapy and medicine." Chapter headings include: the history of hypnotism, theoretical aspects, mechanisms of hypnosis, characteristics of hypnosis, necessary considerations in hypnotic procedure, objective methods of hypnotic induction, subjective methods of hypnotic induction, suggestive therapy, and hypnoanalysis and hypnosynthesis. Also included are an introduction by Dr. Robert M. Lindner and an appendix of case histories.—*E. G. Aiken*.

5178. **Gutman, Brigitte.** *An investigation of the applicability of the human figure drawing in predicting improvement in therapy.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 722.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 109 pages, \$1.36, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3617.

5179. **Heineman, Charles E.** *A forced choice form of the Taylor Anxiety Scale.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 584-585.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 97 pages, \$1.21, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4067.

5180. **Helmy, M. Abdel.** (Abbassia Mental Hosp., Cairo, Egypt.) *Modern views in psychotherapy.* *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 295-306.—Modern psychiatry is no longer concerned only with medical

treatment. Social aspects are taken into consideration and utilized in such forms of therapy as group, music, art and social club therapies. To remove prejudice against mental hospitals voluntary admission is encouraged and contacts with the outside, whenever possible, as well as out patient clinics are advocated. Psychotherapy is no longer interested only in treatment but also in prevention of mental ill-health.—*L. H. Melikian*.

5181. **Hofstaetter, P. R.** (*Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.*) *A hypothetical model for the psychotherapeutic process.* *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 191-196.—A "generalization-gradient" principle is suggested, taking one step beyond Dollard & Miller (25: 4608), that "objects, situations, and acts may acquire a stimulus-property which inhered originally only in some very specific objects, situations, and acts." The author points out that his hypothesis parallels the psychotherapeutic process in treating a neurotic individual, particularly the fact that establishing generalization gradients is a matter of learning and consequently takes time.—*R. W. Husband*.

5182. **Klein, Melanie.** *Les origines du transfert.* (The origins of transference.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 204-214.—With breast introjection as the first step in super-ego formation, successive stages in early ambivalence, symbol formation and earliest anxieties determining repetition compulsion are outlined. Emphasis is placed on a personal hypothesis: auto-eroticism and narcissism envelope the love for and the relation with the good interiorized object, which in imagination forms a part of the loved body and of the self. Transference has its origins in the same processes which in the earliest stages determine object relationships. Negative transference must be analyzed preliminary to analysis of deepest levels.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

5183. **Krasner, Jack Daniel.** *The psychological effects of regressive electroshock therapy.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 591.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 395 pages, \$4.94, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4143.

5184. **Laforgue, René.** *Du transfert.* (Transference.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 215-224.—A discussion concerning the danger of the incompletely analyzed analyst's needs introduces the suggestion that Freud's recommendations for analytic technique were dictated in a measure by the unresolved conflicts in his own super-ego. No technical rule is absolute, but at the service of therapy, which should serve the needs of the patient, not the analyst.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

5185. **Lagache, Daniel.** *Le problème du transfert.* (The problem of transference.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 5-122.—The history of transference, essentially a conflict between physician and patient, is traced historically from Breuer's catharsis procedure and Freud's conception of transference as a cathartic analysis of symptoms through the points of view of schools and individuals to date. Freud's libidinal conception makes of negative transference a

kind of dependence of positive transference. The role of the analyst and the manifold technical and theoretical implications of transference are reviewed. 41 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5186. Ling, T. M., Zausmer, D. M., & Hope, M. (*Roffey Park Rehabilitation Centre, Horsham, Sussex, Eng.*) Occupational rehabilitation of psychiatric cases; a follow-up study of 115 cases. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 172-176.—A brief historical review of the method of rehabilitation and resettlement of psychiatric disabled persons in the United Kingdom is described. Follow-up study of 115 consecutive cases about 2 years after hospitalization was made and results enumerated. The results are discussed and compared with those of other investigations.—*F. W. Snyder.*

5187. Muller, Armand. A propos du transfert. (On transference.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 225-230.—Different phases of transference link together to replace the neurotic's pathological infantile response reflexes with new and rational responses. Transference is quantitative as well as qualitative. The former aspect leads directly to the current definition of negative transference as a more or less serious obstacle to the normal course of therapy.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5188. Pichon-Riviere, Arminda-A. Quelques considérations sur le transfert et le contre-transfert dans la psychanalyse d'enfants. (Transference and counter-transference in the psychoanalysis of children.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 230-253.—2 case histories are presented to illustrate the fact that the young child is capable of transference from the first moment of contact with the analyst, that it repeats unconsciously the facts and situations of the earliest life period and that negative transference must be interpreted from the beginning. This interpretation facilitates the establishment of the analytic situation. Child analysts experience unique difficulties, particularly the maintenance of stability in the face of parents' hostility. Personal analysis must therefore be thorough.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5189. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Dealing with interpersonal conflict. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1952, 3(28), 14-20.—What does client-centered therapy indicate for the constructive handling of social tensions and frictions? Conflict was intensified because significant attitudes were prevented from coming to conscious consideration. Insight develops spontaneously when the counseling relationship is permissive and emotional release has been achieved. One is likely to explore only those patterns and hidden motivations which have a significant influence upon his present behavior.—*P. E. Johnson.*

5190. Rosen, Harold. (Johns Hopkins U. Sch. Med., Baltimore, Md.) The hypnotic and hypnotherapeutic unmasking intensification, and recognition of an emotion. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 120-127.—A description of radical short-term psychotherapy under hypnosis. The emotion or feeling of the moment is hypnotically intensified until sexual fantasies, naked anxiety, or pronounced rage reactions come

to the fore, frequently even to the point of being acted out. A description of 6 cases is given. 47 references.—*F. W. Snyder.*

5191. Schlumberger, Marc. Introduction à l'étude du transfert en clinique psychanalytique. (Introduction to the study of transference in psychoanalytic practice.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 123-169.—In a survey of the theoretical bases of transference illustrated with case histories, emphasis is laid on the need for identification with the analyst. Narcissistic identification is found in those cases charged with object-libido not capable of desexualization.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5192. Schmideberg, Melitta. Note sur le transfert. (A note on transference.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 263-267.—The many phenomena of transference justify careful study before drawing scientific conclusions. Current influences must be separated from the repetition of infantile influences. Transference is closer to reality and more conditioned by it than the dream; therefore reality plays a greater role. Attention must be given to the distortions and elaborations of mental mechanisms such as displacement, reaction formation and the like.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5193. Szurek, Stanislaus A. (U. California Sch. Med., San Francisco.) Some lessons from efforts at psychotherapy with parents. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 296-302.—A definition of collaborative psychotherapy of the family. One clinical instance is cited. Questions regarding this method are raised. Complexity of the problems in families thus seen and difficulties experienced are stressed. 16 references.—*F. W. Snyder.*

5194. Utitz, Emil. Grundsätzliche Bemerkungen zur medizinischen Psychologie. (Fundamental remarks on medical psychology.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1952, 4, 248-252.—The paper on psychotherapy, delivered by Viktor E. Frankl at the 1st Congress of Austrian Neurologists and Psychiatrists (published in *Wiener Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde und deren Grenzgebiete*, Volume 3) is critically discussed on the following fundamental questions: attitude towards psychoanalysis, existentialism, and logotherapy; rejection of any metaphysical, mystical, or religious considerations; the proper relationship to political happenings; and especially the meaning of suffering and death.—*C. T. Bever.*

(See also abstracts 5273, 5307, 5427)

CHILD GUIDANCE

5195. Amdur, Irving. Treatment of withdrawn children through emphasis on unmet emotional needs. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 719.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 399 pages, \$4.99, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4137.

5196. Joseph, Harry; Thieman, Annelise, & Hamilton, Evelyn. Preventive psychiatry at the Henry Street Settlement: a five-year experimental project. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 557-

569.—The psychiatric service was initiated at the Henry Street Settlement in January 1946 as a 5-year experiment. It has functioned primarily in the direction of a science of preventive psychiatry. It has served the following areas: nursery school, consultation and treatment, psychiatric conferences, training of students of social work, work with activities personnel, camp, work with adolescents, work with parents. Many statistical projects are planned to evaluate the value of the service in a more quantitative way.—R. E. Perl.

5197. McCleery, Sarabelle. The adoption worker's role and his personality in the professional adoption process. *Child Welfare*, 1952, 31(8), 3-7; 12.—The discussion is based on an analysis of some factors in the adoption process. It includes (1) planning with the natural parents; (2) planning with the child; (3) planning with the adoptive applicants; and (4) post placement work.—S. M. Amatora.

5198. Moody, Robert L. (*Victoria Hosp., Chelsea, Eng.*) Symposium on psychologists and psychiatrists in the child guidance service: V.—A conflict of disciplines and personalities. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 155-159.—The sources of tensions between the two groups of workers are examined. The historical fact of the shift in child guidance from the sphere of the psychologist to that of the child psychiatrist is cited as a prime source of conflict. Inadequately trained psychiatrists as well as psychologists of dubious competency have provoked professional mistrust. Among the proposed remedies are the promotion of mutual understanding, the clarification of proper spheres of function, and cooperation in training. Good inter-personal relations among the clinic staff are regarded as essential to teamwork at the Child Guidance Service.—R. C. Strassburger.

5199. Newell, H. Whitman. (*Psychiatric Clinic, Baltimore, Md.*) A note on child psychiatry in Sweden. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 642-643.—Dr. Torsten Arneus and Dr. Hans Curman, child psychiatrists from Stockholm who are on a visit to learn about American procedures, told the author about the Swedish Medical Board and its division devoted to the mental hygiene of children. The psychiatric clinics run by the Medical Board replace the functions of a juvenile court, there being no juvenile courts in Stockholm.—R. E. Perl.

5200. Osselton, J. W. Electroencephalography in the study of children. *Res. Rev., Lond.*, 1952, No. 3, 8-14.—With the exception of those whose behavior is primarily due to epilepsy, the EEG, once it has assisted in diagnosis, is not of much further help in deciding on treatment or assessing in diagnosis. A description of EEG wave change from infancy through adulthood is included.—E. L. Gaier.

5201. Pavenstedt, Eleanor, & Andersen, Irene N. (*James Jackson Putnam Children's Center, Boston, Mass.*) Complementary treatment of mother and child with atypical development. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 607-641.—The initial phase of

treatment of a mother and child with atypical development (autistic, schizophrenic) is here presented. The problem with the child was to break through the narcissistic withdrawal and the anxiety of feeling incomplete and threatened with breakage. The mother was identified with the child, rejecting and isolating her as the bad part of herself. After about one year of treatment the child began to take in what was going on around her and to experience herself as a whole image and her therapist as a person. The mother, recognizing how much the child needed her, spontaneously gave up working to be at home with her. Annette Garrett and Elisabeth R. Geleerd discussed the case so far.—R. E. Perl.

5202. Pickford, R. W. (*Glasgow U., Scotland.*) New projection material for child therapy. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 358-363.—The use of picture material as the basis for child therapy is advocated, and 2 sets of drawings suitable for this purpose are being compiled. Several cases are briefly described for which it is claimed that the drawings have been a useful aid towards therapy.—P. F. C. Castle.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5203. Halter, Camilla. Faktorielle analyse der Berufe. (Factorial analysis of vocations.) In Baumgarten, Franziska, *La psychotechnique dans le monde moderne*, (see 27: 3076), 485-487.—A structural plan of personality presents 51 points under the following main heads: intelligence, perception, reaction, and manner of work, with special emphasis upon character. The author opposes a mathematical concept of work. French summary.—G. E. Bird.

5204. Henle, John. (*District of Columbia Rehabilitation Serv., Washington, D. C.*) Vocational counseling in a psychiatric hospital. *J. Rehabilit.*, 1952, 18(4), 14-16; 24.—The program of vocational counseling at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C. is described. The relationship between referrals to the rehabilitation counselor and the time of discharge is discussed. Because this is frequently done close to the discharge date, it often creates an unfavorable reaction in the patient who feels threatened by dismissal when he reaches the point that counseling is considered necessary. Correction of this can be obtained by planning the referral time in terms of the patient's needs for help and training rather than in relation to time of discharge. The therapeutic value of participation in the vocational rehabilitation program should be kept in mind.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5205. Lane, David. A comparison of two techniques of interpreting test results to clients in vocational counseling. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 591-592.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 147 pages, \$1.84, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4207.

5206. Miller, Ray A. A study of the relative effectiveness of two techniques for imparting occupa-

tional information. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 728.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 178 pages, \$2.23, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3623.

5207. Samson, Ruth, & Steffire, Buford. Like father. . . like son? *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1952, 31, 35-39.—The vocational objectives of 1,136 white senior high school students who had completed a thorough vocational guidance service were studied in relation to the parental occupation. It is concluded that the child's objective is not unrelated to the parental occupation at any level of parental occupation.—G. S. Speer.

5208. Stott, Mary B. Difficulties in the validation of vocational guidance procedures. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 158-168.—The difficulties in validating vocational guidance procedures is illustrated in a follow-up study of 955 persons who had sought vocational guidance in a 15 month period, through the use of questionnaires after a three year interval. Some of the difficulties discussed are the small number of returns; the lack of clear-cut division between suitable and unsuitable occupations; lack of adequate criteria of occupational adjustment; varying degrees of adjustment to life as a whole; varying expectations of what vocational guidance can offer; and so on.—G. S. Speer.

5209. von der Mühlen, Richard. Graphologie und Bewerbungsauslese. (Graphology and vocational guidance.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 409-411.—Graphology serves best as a basis of obtaining a general impression of the personality which includes the dynamic, genetic, and functional aspects. Applied vocationally, general handwriting characteristics suggest occupational fields such as: orderliness indicates clerical work, energy suggests sales and persuasive occupations.—T. C. Kahn.

(See also abstracts 4735, 5322, 5411)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

5210. Baumgarten-Tramer, Franziska. Die regulierenden Kräfte im Seelenleben und ihre psychohygienische Bedeutung. (The regulating forces in psychic life and their psychohygienic meaning.) *Acta psychol.*, 1952, 8, 279-299.—Analogous to physiological adjustment to somatic onslaught, in the face of shock the psyche maintains its equilibrium by means of several regulating mechanisms: consolation, transmutation of values, superstition, hope and faith, dream achievement, compensation, self-justification, remorse and self-punishment.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5211. Blacker, Murray. Management of anxiety in anxiety neurosis and paranoid schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.* 1952, 12, 533-534.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 148 p., \$1.85, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3607.

5212. Branch, C. H. Hardin. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) Utah's experience with the National Draft Act for hospitalization of the mentally ill. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 336-343.—A composite description of the old and new laws of Utah pertaining to the commitment of the mentally ill. The new experiences of the state hospital are related. A questionnaire was sent to 187 physicians, 55 public health nurses, 27 judges, 130 lawyers, 42 members of the Women's Legislative Council, and 140 law-enforcement officers. 46% answered. The results of the questionnaire, designed to see what the reactions were to the new law, are given. A discussion is appended.—F. W. Snyder.

5213. Cazeneuve, Jean. (Farouk U. Alexandria, Egypt.) (Psychology of the Warrior.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1949, 5(1), 69-85.—During the war, hostility and the aggressive instinct are directed against the enemy and are justified. The soldier is made to believe that justice is on his side only. But the unconscious processes that underlie hostility are not recognized, no symbolic ceremony of cleansing, as in primitive societies, is expected of the returned war hero. Hence the only way of adjusting to these unconscious conflicts and hostility is through neurotic behavior.—L. H. Melikian.

5214. Devereux, George. (Winter VA Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) Psychiatry and anthropology: some research objectives. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 167-177.—Behavioral elements are organized into clusters along certain implicit axes or nodal points—biological, experiential, cultural, and neurotic. Insight may be gained into the meaning of symptoms and of mental disorders by viewing them as "attempts to reconcile the mutually contradictory orientations of three incompatible systems—the biological, the psychological and the cultural." The psychiatric anthropologist is especially interested in what happens to cultural material in mental disease and regards this approach as an "especially delicate and sensitive diagnostic service" as well as important for therapy.—W. A. Varrel.

5215. Drayer, Calvin S. Relation of civilian and military psychiatry in crisis situations. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 259-261.—Experiences of military psychiatrists as applied to civil defense programs. Suggestions are made from the standpoint of military experience of crisis.—F. W. Snyder.

5216. Fisher, Seymour, & Fisher, Rhoda L. (VA Hosp., Houston, Tex.) Style of sexual adjustment in disturbed women and its expression in figure drawings. *J. Psychol.*, 1952, 34, 169-179.—76 female psychiatric patients were asked to draw a female full length figure. These drawings were rated as to femininity, and the ratings were compared to several indices: general femininity, subjective satisfaction from sexual relations, range of past heterosexual experience, somatic sexual dysfunction, and bizarre sexual manifestations accompanying onset of insanity. Those drawing figures of low femininity tended to have had fewer heterosexual experiences, more dysfunctions, and constricted sexual lives.

Those drawing highly feminine figures had led more promiscuous but unsatisfying lives. Figures of average femininity denoted more genuine satisfaction from their sexual roles.—*R. W. Husband.*

5217. Gundry, Rachel K. (*Johns Hopkins U. Med. Sch., Baltimore, Md.*) **Psychotic or delinquent? Case reports of twenty-one girls transferred from training school to state hospitals.** *J. Amer. med. Wom. Ass.*, 1952, 7(11), 403-408.—32 case-histories are reported in which more or less difficulty exists as to whether the individuals are psychotic or delinquent. In all 21 cases the girls were transferred from training school to state hospitals which held that, although the patients might not be psychotic, they needed institutional care and psychiatric help in order to return to more normal behavior patterns.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5218. Hécaen, H., & de Ajuriaguerra, J. **Méconnaissances et hallucinations corporelles: intégration et désintégration de la somatognosie.** (Bodily illusions and hallucinations: integration and disintegration of recognition of bodily parts.) Paris: Masson, 1952. viii, 382 p. 3200 fr.—This book, the authors point out, crosses the borderlines of neurology, psychiatry, psychology, and philosophy. They both report their own institutional experiences and cite theories and findings of others. Chapters deal with these topics: phantom limb; losses of bodily recognition with cerebral lesions, each hemisphere receiving separate attention; apraxias; and such purely mental disturbances as dream states, depressive and schizophrenic conditions, epilepsy, and loss of identity; integration and disintegration of recognition of bodily parts.—*R. W. Husband.*

5219. Hirsch, Joseph, & Kaufman, M. Ralph. (*Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.*) **The Jews' Hospital and psychological medicine.** *J. Mt. Sinai Hosp.*, 1952, 19, 481-489.—At the centenary of Mt. Sinai Hospital or the Jews' Hospital as it was named for the first 14 years of its life, attention is called to the fact that the Jews' Hospital was one of the first voluntary general hospitals in the USA to admit and treat psychiatric cases up to the time handled almost exclusively by "insane asylums," jails, and homes. Several case reports from the early days of Mt. Sinai Hospital are reproduced as examples of mid-19th century clinical practices in U.S. psychological medicine.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5220. Hybl, A. R. (*VA, Knoxville, Iowa.*), & Stagner, Ross. **Frustration tolerance in relation to diagnosis and therapy.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 163-170.—90 male VA patients were subjected to experimental frustration situations. Differences in frustration tolerance were observed among various diagnostic groups, with normals and schizophrenics showing "high frustration tolerance" and neurotics, alcoholics, and psychopaths showing "substantial disruption." Frustration tolerance, as experimentally measured by disruption, is considered to be a generalized aspect of the individual personality. Psychopaths showed the least degree of generaliza-

tion. Frustration tolerance was increased by therapy.—*F. Costin.*

5221. Jacobson, Avrohm, & Berenberg, Albert N. **Japanese psychiatry and psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 321-329.—The philosophy and methods that underlie present day Japanese psychiatry are given. Stress is placed on a description of Morita's 4-phase therapy for treating "shinkeishitsu" (literal translation: nervousness). Tabular results of use of the therapy are presented and evaluated.—*F. W. Snyder.*

5222. Menninger, Karl. **What are the goals of psychiatric education?** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 153-158.—The well-trained psychiatrist should be a scientist, committed to open-minded but critical search for empirical truth, and also a physician, dedicated to the care and treatment of sick people. Psychiatric training "must aim at two specific objectives: it must provide for the inculcation and development of . . . a point of view, a scale of values; . . . it should provide for the transmission of experience and knowledge with respect to certain technical activities to the point that the novitiate can act with competence and responsibility in problems within psychiatry."—*W. A. Varrel.*

5223. Menninger, W. C. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) **Psychological reactions in an emergency (flood).** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 128-130.—Reactions of 2 groups of people during and following a severe flood crisis as observed by members of the clinic: volunteer workers not personally affected by the flood and victims personally suffering because of the flood.—*F. W. Snyder.*

5224. Mette, Alexander. **Kriterien des Fortschritts.** (Criteria of progress.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1952, 4, 129-134.—Psychiatric developments of the 19th and 20th centuries are reviewed from the point of view of dialectic materialism. Pavlov is favorably contrasted to Freud who despite a "revolutionary gesture favored bourgeois class interests."—*C. T. Bever.*

5225. Palmer, Harold. **The philosophy of psychiatry: psychiatric prolegomena.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1952. ix, 70 p. \$2.75.—A preliminary investigation of the basic postulates of psychiatry. Technical terms are semantically analyzed. Chap. 1: The subject matter of psychiatry. "Self" is taken as the subject matter. Several proleptic basic assumptions are given. Problems of discourse and relation of psychiatry to the other biological sciences follow. Chap. 2: The primary entities of psychiatric discourse—awareness, consciousness, the self, thought and mind. Chap. 3: The secondary entities of psychiatric discourse—personality, character, morale, the group, and the containing society. Chap. 4: The clinical entities of psychiatry—classification and treatment. Chap. 5: Epitome. Summary and index.—*F. W. Snyder.*

5226. Peterson, Donald B., & Chambers, Rawley E. (*Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.*)

Restatement of combat psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 249-254.—Certain facets of combat psychiatry operative in the Korean conflict are discussed including American cultural background, psychiatric screening, manpower, introigenicity, motivation, primary gain, the nature of war neurosis, and therapy.—F. W. Snyder.

5227. Polatin, Phillip, & Philtine, Ellen C. *The well-adjusted personality; preventive psychiatry for everyday use.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1952. 266 p. \$3.95.—Primarily concerned with adult difficulties in living, the authors, a psychoanalyst and his wife write for the laymen. "Preventive psychiatry for everyday use" features self-knowledge for the individual and the emotional problems connected with student life, marriage, parenthood, work-adjustment, change of life, and old age are presented with brief references to many specific cases.—C. T. Bever.

5228. Szasz, Thomas S. *Psychoanalysis and the autonomic nervous system; a bioanalytic approach to the problem of the psychogenesis of somatic change.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1952, 39, 115-151.—Emotional stimuli find expression in certain physiologic activities. Most syndromes in clinical medicine represent chronic and localized parasympathetic excitations called regressive innervations. Adaptive and regressive behavior occur together. Ego strength and physiologic integrative capacity taken together provide a measure of the total biological strength or maturation of the organism. Analyzing the meaning of physiological symptoms will aid in understanding the instinctual impulses. Measurement of physiological changes resulting from regressive innervations may provide tools for quantitative analysis of psychic processes. 93 references.—D. Prager.

5229. Turner, C. E. *Personal and community health.* (9th ed.) St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby, 1952. 659 p. \$4.25.—Designed for college students, this textbook emphasizes personal and community health. Only enough anatomy, physiology and other underlying sciences are included "to clarify and support health teaching." Facts on normal function are limited to knowing "what to expect from the body and how to take care of it." Illustrated.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

5230. Weinberg, S. Kirson. (*Roosevelt Coll., Chicago, Ill.*) *Society and personality disorders.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. viii, 536 p. \$5.75.—This book presents an analysis of personality disorder from social psychological and sociological viewpoints. Behavior disorder is a breakdown in social learning and results from obstruction in communication and social participation. The disordered person is an emergent of his social relations within the cultural setting. The setting is mainly American, but cross-culture comparisons are indicated. The approach is developmental and the types of disorder are dealt with in terms of sequential phases.—M. O. Wilson.

(See also abstract 5403)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

5231. Barthel, Else. *Diagnose und Behandlungserfolge bei Langdon-Downscher Krankheit. (Diagnosis and therapeutic successes in Mongolian idiocy.)* *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1952, 4, 152-157.—The experiences and results of Pfeifer's combined medical and educational treatment of Mongolian idiots are reported. Pfeifer ascribes the disease to a multiglandular disturbance of the thymus, hypophysis and pineal in the third intrauterine month due to an unrecognized virus infection. Endocrine balance is brought about by "corresponding hormonotherapy." Psychologically the intellectual impairment is ascribed to disturbance of attention. Therapeutically, active relationship with the environment and speech development are fostered making especial use of the mother-child relationship.—C. T. Bever.

5232. De Sanctis, Carlo. *Il medico, il maestro e i genitori di fronte al problema del fanciullo anormale. (The doctor, the teacher, and the parents facing the problem of the abnormal child.)* *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1952, 13, 394-407.—The problem of the mentally deficient child is analyzed as it concerns the child psychiatrist, the school, and the parents. A critical analysis of various definitions of mental deficiency in terms of IQ, SQ (scholastic quotient), or social inadequacy is presented. The author emphasizes the role of social, educational, and cultural factors indicating the need for cooperation among the doctor, the teacher, the psychiatrist, and social worker. The attitude of the parents, especially as to understanding the backward child and helping in his rehabilitation is especially stressed.—A. Manoil.

5233. Elwood, Mary Isabel. (*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Public Schools.*) *Changes in Stanford-Binet IQ of retarded six-year-olds.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 217-219.—"306 Pittsburgh school children have been tested on the Revised Stanford-Binet Scale, first at a chronological age between 4-10 and 6-6, and later at a chronological age of 6-7 or more. All . . . had IQ's between 50 and 79 in the first test. The differences in IQ between the 2 tests were slight and not statistically significant. There was no consistent drop in IQ on the second test. Retests using the same form of the scale showed slightly higher IQ's than those using the other form, which suggests a little more practice effect than might be expected among young retarded children. There was a low but statistically significant negative correlation between magnitude of second IQ and time interval between tests."—F. Costin.

5234. Hudson, W., & Masilela, A. M. *The application of performance tests to an African native family containing three microcephalic members.* *Bull. Nat. Inst. personnel Res. Johannesburg*, 1952, 4, 54-59.—Performance tests developed and used as part of the normal classification procedure for African natives going to work in the gold mines were used to study 3 microcephalic subjects. The mother and one daughter with normal heads were tested as

well as the 3 microcephalic sons who were 13, 14 and 18 years old. Test results placed the 3 microcephalic subjects in the lowest percentiles in almost all of the tests (ranging from 4% to 28.8%) when compared with a large sample of Bapedi males tested at the mines.—B. Sless.

5235. Hutcheon, James Francis. The application of the Primary Mental Abilities test to mental defectives. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 587-588.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 123 pages, \$1.54, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4071.

5236. Mullen, Frances A. Mentally retarded youth find jobs. *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1952, 31, 20-25.—A questionnaire study of 208 former students in the special classes for educable mentally handicapped indicates that they have been able to find work in a wide variety of occupations. For the most part, they are employed on simple jobs, the details of which they have learned on the job. In this group at least, there is no relation between earnings and IQ.—G. S. Speer.

5237. O'Connor, N. Personality testing of high-grade male defectives. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 305.—Abstract.

5238. Riggs, Margaret M. (Training Sch. Vineland, N. J.) Ability, capacity and potentials. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1952, 49, 131-138.—In planning for the individual child, ability, capacity, and potential should be distinguished. In terms of the objectives for the child it is better to plan on well-rounded effort rather than well-rounded achievement.—W. L. Wilkins.

5239. Tizard, J. The cognitive abilities of high-grade mental defectives. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 304.—Abstract.

5240. Yannet, Herman. (Yale Med. Sch., New Haven, Conn.), & Lieberman, Rose. Mother-child incompatibility: A relation of secretor status to mental deficiency. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1948, 76, 176-183.—Clinical evaluation of 280 children with moderate or severe mental deficiency revealed striking differences from the clinical picture usually associated with cerebral damage due to Rh isoimmunity. "If the data are valid, it must be concluded that fundamental differences may exist in the pathogenesis of cerebral injury due to Rh incompatibility and that due to ABO immunization."—S. B. Sterne.

(See also abstracts 4766, 5401)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

5241. Arnow, Aron J. (Menninger Sch. Psychiatry, Topeka, Kans.) Verbal hallucinations: a restitutive symptom. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 178-183.—The role of verbal hallucinations (involuntary speech) in the psychic economy of a particular patient is discussed from a psychoanalytic point of view. As a restitutive symptom, the verbal hallucination "appears to lie closer to a successful integration of the personality than the classical auditory hallucination." 20 references.—W. A. Varvel.

5242. Aronson, Gerald J. Delusion of pregnancy in a male homosexual with an abdominal cancer. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 159-166.—A 60 year old man hospitalized for "nervousness, depression, crying spells, and things going too fast" as well as persecutory delusions, developed a delusion of pregnancy. An explanation of the role and purpose of the delusion of pregnancy in his psychic economy starts with the increased abdominal pressure created by a cancerous growth. "Denial and regressive simulation of homosexual wishes might together be sufficient to form the pregnancy idea. 'Oversynthesis' as a third process seems necessary to explain acceptance of the idea as fact."—W. A. Varvel.

5243. Binswanger, H. Psychiatrische Aspekte zur Anorexie mentale. (Psychiatric aspects of adolescent anorexia nervosa.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1952, 19, 141-145; 173-180.—The underlying etiological, psychological and somatic surmises are presented along with symptoms and prognosis. Anorexia nervosa is interpreted according to the tenets of psychoanalysis, existential analysis and neurosis as well as Selye's adaptation hypothesis. Degeneration into schizophrenia is possible but rare. Success with ACTH and cortisone has been transient; analytic therapy is so far the most effective.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5244. Evart-Chmielniski, Eugénie. Le conditionnement de l'excitation chez l'enfant. (The conditioning of excitation in the child.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 330-346.—The problem of the conditioning of excitation in children exhibiting abnormal behavior goes beyond the field of therapy and into the field of education. Excitation, which must not be confused with irritation, is of indogenous nature and always seeks relief by discharge of one type or the other. Though conditioning in its early stages is based upon the child's reaction to an adult's behavior, it becomes a self-conditioning behavior in its later stages. An analysis of a case history of an 8 year old boy points to the validity of the last statement. Though the role of the adult in conditioning is essential, it does not take on an aspect of "leadership"; the child-adult relationship is akin to the teacher-child relationship.—G. Besnard.

5245. Feudell, Peter. Epikrise zu 700 Selbstmordversuchen. (Epicrisis of 700 suicidal attempts.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 147-152.—700 suicidal attempts are analyzed on the basis of age and sex, with separate treatment of the war and post-war periods. With increasing age suicidal attempts decrease, successful suicides increase. Suicidal attempts are much more frequent in women. After the age of 30 successful suicides of men outnumber those of women. Personality structure appears to be much more important than social factors in the causation of suicide. True psychoses were found in only 10% of the cases. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

5246. Fischer, Liselotte K. (Hartley-Salmon Clinic, Hartford, Conn.) Hospitalism in six-month-old infants. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22,

522-533.—On the basis of studies performed on infants at St. Agnes Home, a Catholic maternity home for unmarried mothers, the author concludes that there is a definite hospitalism syndrome which occurred in about one third of these infants. The syndrome is characterized by emotional immaturity, either shown by general passivity or by hyperactivity. While the pattern is an indication of emotional frustration, it is not irreversible at this age. It often temporarily decreases before more permanent hospitalism sets in. And if the child is placed in a favorable family environment the syndrome tends to disappear.—R. E. Perl.

5247. Gandler, Alfred L. **Nature and implications of thumb-sucking; a review.** *Arch. Pediat.*, 1952, 69, 291-295.—Thumb-sucking may constitute a major factor in the behavior pattern of the child. The habit may be important because of its influence upon physical development and significance in the psychological picture. Hypotheses about the etiology of the habit are reviewed, including those of David M. Levy and Klackenberg, and Gesell and Ilg, the former relating the behavior to inadequate sucking activity during feeding time, the latter emphasizing the "hand-to-mouth reaction" as a normal developmental trait. Suggestions are made for the treatment and management of the child with persistent thumb-sucking behavior.—I. N. Mensh.

5248. Hecaen, H., de Ajuriaguerra, J., Magis, C., & Angelergues, R. **Le problème de l'agnosie des physionomies.** (Facial identification agnosia.) *Encephale*, 1952, 41, 322-355.—A patient is presented who had lost the capacity to recognize and identify the faces of familiar persons. Detailed studies of many functions are described. A second case is reviewed more briefly. The authors discuss the literature concerning this syndrome, and the various theoretical interpretations which have been offered. This type of agnosia does not occur singly—other types of visual agnosia, disturbances of spatial orientation and body image may or may not be present. Visual field defects are always found—most often bilateral; visual acuity is rarely normal. 20 references.—M. L. Simmel.

5249. Hornik, Tessa. **Eine Kinderneurose.** (A child neurosis.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 403-407.—The author presents a case history of a 9 year old child with psychosomatic abdominal pains who refused to attend school. The difficulty was resolved after the therapist helped the child verbalize a variety of her problems which included homosexual attachment to an older girl, an overly strong achievement drive, and a relationship toward her mother involving fear, hostility and overdependency.—T. C. Kahn.

5250. Hornik, Tessa. **Das Problem der Selbstbefriedigung.** (The problem of masturbation.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1951, 3, 435-444.—The author believes that the problem of masturbation has been neglected—except by the psychoanalysts. The literature represents masturbation as related to the need for sexual release or devia-

tion. The author suggests a third possibility: that the act is a symptom of neurosis and that it may be stimulated by "overwhelming fear" and "psychic tension."—T. C. Kahn.

5251. Jores, A. **Ermudung als klinisches Symptom.** (Fatigue as a clinical symptom.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, 4, 27-30.—Fatigue cases observed in clinical practice fall into two types. In one type, patients are already tired at the beginning of the day, after a night of broken rest. In the other type, the patients show fatigue only in the course of the day. Adynamia belongs with the second group. It is characterized by extreme muscle weakness following exertion. The relation of fatigability to adrenal and sex gland activity is discussed. Oxygen and heart deficiencies are cited as causes of fatigue symptoms. The significance of subjective fatigue for the vegetative regulatory processes is shown by examples of long staying power and sudden collapse.—S. Adams.

5252. Kallmann, Franz J. (Columbia U., New York.) **Twin and sibship study of overt male homosexuality.** *Amer. J. Hum. Genet.*, 1952, 4, 136-146.—Near complete concordance for overt male homosexuality among 40 identical twin pairs, stresses importance of genetic component in this condition; tendency to homosexuality is moderately increased in brothers or fraternal co-twins of overt homosexuals.—S. L. Halperin.

5253. Keller, Tina. **Sexualstörungen als Symbolsprache.** (Sex disorders as symbolic expression.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1951, 3, 459-462.—Sexual maladjustment is seen as a symptom rather than a cause of psychic disorder. The author offers 2 short histories to illustrate her point of view.—T. C. Kahn.

5254. Kielholz, Arthur. **Perversion und sexuelle Erziehung.** (Perversion and sex education.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1951, 3, 452-458.—The author illustrates pedophilia with a case history. He found that the following were contributory in the case described: premature birth, small stature, delayed physical and emotional development, infantile behavior, lack of sex education, and resulting inferiority feelings and tensions. 2 references.—T. C. Kahn.

5255. Maves, Paul B. **Anxiety in adolescence and senescence.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1952, 3 (Oct.), 25-33.—The frustrations of adolescents and senescents arise from the ambiguities which they face in reference to the dominant adult group, plus the necessity of repressing the feelings engendered by that frustration. Ministers in dealing with them will need to look behind the symptom to the causes, reaffirm values other than acquisitive, reevaluate attitudes toward sex, recognize the depth and ambivalence of negative impulses, and give them unconditional acceptance in stable relationships.—P. E. Johnson.

5256. Meyer, Alan S. (Ed.) (Columbia U., New York.) **Social and psychological factors in opiate addiction; a review of research findings together**

with an annotated bibliography. New York: Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, 1952. ix, 170 p. \$1.00.—This review of the literature since 1928 emphasizes characteristics of drug users, factors leading to initial use, causes of addiction, treatment, relapse, abstinence, and prevention, and points out problem areas for sociological and psychological research. On opiates 159 studies are abstracted and a bibliography on marihuana is appended.—W. L. Wilkins.

5257. Miles, Henry H. W., Shands, Harley C., & Cobb, Stanley. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston.) Clinical implication of the "infantile personality." *Amer. Practit. Dig. Treatm.*, 1952, 3, 280-284.—A 24-year old single girl complaining of numerous disorders and behavior difficulties, repeatedly hospitalized to no avail, is finally diagnosed as a case of infantile personality which is seen as the core problem.—F. C. Sumner.

5258. Nayel, K. A. (Shabon Al-Kawn Secondary, Egypt.) (Rationalization.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 5(1), 111-121.—A defense mechanism to justify one's behavior, it can also be used to rationalize about the behavior of others. It is similar to projection and identification, and can be caused by personality limitations. It has immediate advantages but is considered unhealthy as it prevents the individual from adequately understanding and resolving his conflicts.—L. H. Melikian.

5259. Piotrowski, Zygmunt A., & Abrahamsen, David. (New York State Psychiatric Inst. New York 32.) Sexual crime, alcohol, and the Rorschach test. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 248-260.—". . . persons producing more expansive and more spontaneous human movement responses than animal movement responses on the Rorschach are likely to manifest a less expansive, less free, and more retiring attitude toward others when in a state of diminished consciousness . . .". . . individuals who produce more expansive and more spontaneous animal movement responses than human movement responses are likely to display a more active and at times a more aggressive attitude towards others when in a state of diminished consciousness." 84 of 100 imprisoned sex offenders confirmed the above hypothesis. There is more hope for nonalcoholics committing offenses when drunk because the personality of the alcoholic is far less changeable than that of a nonalcoholic.—D. Prager.

5260. Sifneos, Peter E. A case of anorexia nervosa treated successfully by leucotomy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 356-360.—A case history, treatment procedure, and results of one case of anorexia nervosa. Right frontal leucotomy was performed. Discussion of the results relates psychiatric, physiological and surgical aspects of the case. Follow-up is also made one year after operation.—F. W. Snyder.

5261. Smith, Jackson A., & Brown, W. T. (Baylor U. Coll. Med., Houston, Texas.) Treatment in alcoholism. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 279-282.—Part I: Results of treatment of delirium tremens

with adrenocortical extract. Part II: The use of pantothenic acid in the treatment of chronic alcoholism.—F. W. Snyder.

5262. Tillim, Sidney J. Bromide intoxication. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 196-220.—Five illustrative cases of bromide intoxication are given. Some contraindications to the use of bromides are suggested. Treatment is quite simple but serious cases should be treated under psychiatric supervision. 22 references.—F. W. Snyder.

5263. Tolstrup, Kai. Psychogenic anorexia and hyperorexia among siblings. *Acta paediatr. Stockh.*, 1952, 41, 360-372.—A girl felt threatened at home by the birth of a sister. When the new arrival showed anorexia the older child was led to show hyperorexia. In another family the more active child showed the anorexia while the passive expression was combined with hyperorexia. The term "psychogenic dysorexia" is suggested for the observed symptoms in order to call attention to the common source, disturbed appetite.—D. Prager.

5264. White, Mary Alice, & Schreiber, Hanna. (New York Hosp., Westchester Div., White Plains, N. Y.) Diagnosing "suicidal risks" on the Rorschach. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 161-189.—105 of 1250 patients were diagnosed suicidal risks on the Rorschach. 77% of the 105 showed adequate clinical evidence of suicidal intent. 70% of another clinically suicidal group were picked up on the Rorschach.—D. Prager.

5265. Zimmering, Paul; Toolan, James; Safrin, Renate, & Wortis, S. Bernard. (New York U.) Drug addiction in relation to problems of adolescence. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 272-278.—A heroin addict personality type among adolescents is delineated and its characteristics are discussed.—F. W. Snyder.

(See also abstract 5478)

SPEECH DISORDERS

5266. Alajouanine, Th., Sabouraud, O., & de Ribaucourt, B. Le jargon des aphasiques. Désintégration anosognosique des valeurs sémantiques du langage. II. Observations commentées. (The jargon of the aphasics. Anosognosic disintegration of the semantic value of language. II. Annotated observations.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1952, 45, 293-329.—Four case histories of patients with aphasic disorders are reported and commented upon. Each of these cases is submitted to detailed examination, the outline of which is explained.—G. Besnard.

5267. Golub, Arnold Jason. The heart rates of stutterers and non-stutterers in relation to frequency of stuttering during a series of oral readings. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 584.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 131 pages, \$1.64, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4063.

5268. Lowinger, Louis. The psychodynamics of stuttering: an evaluation of the factors of aggression and guilt feelings in a group of institutionalized

children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 725.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 221 pages, \$2.76, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor Mich., Publ. No. 4144.

5269. Weissberg, Albert O. (*Monogram Pictures Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.*) A guide to audio-visual materials on speech and hearing disorders. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, Sept., Supplement 2, 1-86.—Official report by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exchange of Materials of the American Speech and Hearing Association. This compilation of audio-visual materials is not duplicated elsewhere in the field, and is a complete reference source in so far as such references can be made to the available audio-visual materials in the fields of speech and hearing.—M. F. Palmer.

5270. Williams, Dean Elmer. An evaluation of masseter muscle action potentials in stuttered and non-stuttered speech. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 604.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 89 pages, \$1.11. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4117.

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

5271. Abraham, Elisabeth. Kriminalität des Kleinkindes? (Juvenile delinquency?) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 452-460.—The small child is unable to see the world as it exists but recreates it in accordance with his subjective experience. The grasp of right and wrong develops slowly and only as a result of the desire for social approval. Inherited traits and those which have been environmentally achieved should not be viewed as entities by the educator. Instead these traits should be considered as they fit into and are part of the total personality of the child.—T. C. Kahn.

5272. Bloch, Herbert A. (*St. Lawrence U., Canton, N. Y.*) Some preliminary considerations for professional correctional education. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1952, 4, 27-31.—A plan was developed by St. Lawrence U. to meet the training needs of all types of correctional workers in N. Y. state. Various participating agencies extend study leaves and defray part of the expense. The recruitment of well-trained workers must be planned in conjunction with a formal educational procedure and assure absorption of newly trained personnel.—T. E. Tunney.

5273. Blom, Gaston E. (*Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston.*) Ambivalence and resistance to treatment in a delinquent adolescent boy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 594-606.—This case is presented to illustrate difficulties encountered in psychotherapy with a delinquent adolescent boy and the techniques in attempting to deal with them. 28 interviews are abstracted and discussed, bringing the case up to the time the boy withdrew from treatment upon termination of his probation.—R. E. Perl.

5274. Bobst, Willy. Die Bestrafung des Verbrechens. (Punishment of crime.) *Psychol. Berater*

gesunde prakt. *Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 444-450.—Criminals express primitive, hostile impulses which are uninhibited by taboos of society. Those who punish them are similarly free to give vent to the same impulses. Swiss criminal law fails to fully take into account the psychological aspect of crime. The author advocates that law enforcement agencies be made aware of the neurotic basis upon which both crime and punishment may be founded, and that a therapeutic attitude supplant the present punitive one.—T. C. Kahn.

5275. Bowman, Karl M., & Rose, Milton. A criticism of current usage of the term "sexual psychopath." *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 177-182.—A discussion of the nature of the difficulties that have been encountered in legal and medical attempts to solve the problem of defining the term sexual psychopath and alternatives.—F. W. Snyder.

5276. Coltharp, Ralph W., & Weber, George H. (*Boys Industrial Sch., Topeka, Kans.*) A residential treatment unit within a state school for delinquents: an experiment. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 149-160.—Such a unit helps increase public awareness that delinquents have emotional problems. There may be strong staff resistance to such a unit. A nearly indestructible physical plant is needed. Being too permissive increases anxiety of staff and delinquents. Group therapy, individual therapy, and on-the-spot counseling are most helpful.—D. Prager.

5277. Eliasberg, W. He murdered to get hanged; a pre-analytical case history of 1783. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1952, 39, 164-167.—A bitter young private was prevented from killing an innocent man in an effort to be sentenced to death. "While I was doing it, I was full of fears, my only desire was to be put to death, but now I want to have a little more time to be able to do penance."—D. Prager.

5278. Gerrard, Nathan Lewis. The role of the family in culturally patterned urban white male juvenile delinquency: sociological and psychiatric contributions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 755-756.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 247 pages, \$3.09. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4183.

5279. Gough, Harrison G. (*U. California, Berkeley.*), & Peterson, Donald R. The identification and measurement of predispositional factors in crime and delinquency. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 207-212.—"A role-taking theory of psychopathy was applied to the practical problem of the identification and measurement of predispositional factors in crime and delinquency. An assessment device was constructed which was capable of differentiating significantly between delinquents and controls in both original and cross-validation samples. Some possibilities for additional studies were suggested, and the analysis of the 'social stimulus values' of the test instrument was conducted."—F. Costin.

5280. Herbertz, Richard. Der Mörder will "g'estimiert" werden! (The murderer wants to be

"well thought of!") *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 434-439.—The author relates the history of a murderer who shot his son, wife, mother and his sister-in-law, and who had previously also burned down his parents' house. The patient was interviewed by the author. He showed much concern in regard to being able to leave the insurance money from the house he had burned down to his heirs (his brother's family) so that he would be "well thought of" by his home community. The author believes that a "money complex" as well as a guilt complex was contributory to the patient's disorder.—*T. C. Kahn*.

5281. Höhn, Elfriede. *Die verbrecherische Phantasie*. (The criminal phantasy.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1952, 3, 161-174.—After reviewing American TAT investigations the author presents the results of her own analysis of 1466 stories—TAT and FPT obtained from 92 subjects, 70 control subjects and 20 criminals. 51 of the control group and 18 criminals give stories with manifest criminal content. Criminals tend to produce stories with more overt criminal content while those of the control group show more repressed criminal content. The control group tends to perceive aggression as more threatening and connected with severe punishment in contrast to the criminal group. Strength and vividness of phantasy seem not to have any correlation with criminality.—*A. Katzenstein*.

5282. Kielholz, Arthur. *Von der Besserung eines verbrecherischen Geisteskranken*. (Improvement in a psychotic criminal.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 430-434.—The author presents a case history of an individual institutionalized as criminally insane who improved dramatically after playing the role of Gessler in the play, "Wilhelm Tell." It is suggested that the patient's previous criminology was in the nature of a sublimated exhibitionism from which the role playing afforded release.—*T. C. Kahn*.

5283. Lebensohn, Zigmond M. *Psychiatry and the law: a plea for closer rapport*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 96-101.—An analysis of the factors which prevent and permit closer rapport between psychiatrists and lawyers. Some areas considered are: education of lawyers and psychiatrists and the philosophy of determinism, post-degree multidisciplinary research, standardization of commitment procedures, the full-time court psychiatrist, commission method of examination, and impartial recorders.—*F. W. Snyder*.

5284. Meng, Heinrich. *Richten, Strafen oder Erziehen?* (Judging, punishing or educating?) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 451-452.—Judgment and punishment are aspects of education in which it is necessary for the educator to identify with his client. Punishment makes this identification difficult. Those who punish have the obligation to develop a sense of values in those over whom they have control.—*T. C. Kahn*.

5285. Meng, Heinrich, & Reiwald, Paul. *Verbrechenvorbeugung*. (Crime prevention.) *Psy-*

chol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt, 1952, 4, 417-424.—The article contains short sections on the anticipation of criminal tendencies, criminology's relationship to neurosis, and the "white collar crimes." The author suggests prophylaxis of a non-punitive educational system and a social climate free from aggression. 14 references.—*T. C. Kahn*.

5286. Newburger, Howard Martin. *The effect of group therapy upon certain aspects of the behavior and attitudes of institutionalized delinquents: the evaluation of certain aspects of behavior, and attitudes toward self, others, and some social institutions following interview group therapy*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 597-598.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 307 pages, \$3.84, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4147.

5287. Ruef, Hans. *Zur Frage der Zurechnungsfähigkeit*. (The question of capacity of being accountable.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 440-444.—The author indicates the difficulty in the estimation of capacity for accountability in connection with sexual crimes and those in which alcoholism is a factor. The obscure nature of this capacity poses a psycho-legal problem in view of newly passed legislation which attempts to make allowance for the criminal's ability to understand the nature of his crime.—*T. C. Kahn*.

5288. Trapp, Peter. *Schund, Film und Jugendkriminalität*. (Literary trash, movies, and juvenile delinquency.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 460-467.—Movies and literary trash are not primary causes in delinquency. They are capable of influencing behavior only when other factors are present first. Criticism of gangster movies, literary trash, and bars may divert our attention from factors which are more basic to crime, namely broken homes and warped emotional development.—*T. C. Kahn*.

5289. Walder, Hans. *Persönlichkeitserforschung und Strafverfahren*. (Personality exploration and punishment.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt*, 1952, 4, 425-430.—The kind and extent of punishment should depend on the nature of the personality disintegration which is responsible for the criminal act. The extent and dimensions of the personality factor in a given crime, and the all important question of motivation, can only be assessed by a psychologist or psychiatrist.—*T. C. Kahn*.

PSYCHOSES

5290. Bullard, Dexter M. (*Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.*) *Problems of clinical administration*. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 193-201.—The medical director of a psychiatric hospital summarizes the results of a series of studies of the social organization of a hospital ward and the effects of this structure on the behavior of patients and on the hospital staff. "The introduction of a point of view other than the traditional psychiatric one has proven stimulating and humiliating . . . [and] brings new problems to the clinical administrator."—*W. A. Varvel*.

5291. Burns, Charles. *Psychosis in children.* *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 389.—Abstract.

5292. Degan, James W. (*Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*) *Dimensions of functional psychosis.* Richmond, Virginia: Byrd Press, 1952. v, 41 p. \$1.50.—The introduction gives a brief history of and the problems in the classification of psychosis and an indication of how these problems may be approached factorially. The second section lists and briefly describes the principal symptoms of functional psychoses and designs the factorial procedure. The last section presents the resulting factors with interpretation and discussion. 9 first-order factors are reported. 3 second-order factors discussed are: Factor W is mania with evidence of sustained hyperexcitability; Factor X conforms to the current conception of hebephrenic schizophrenia; and Factor Y concerns depression and accounts for its major variations, anxiety and agitation. 38 references.—M. O. Wilson.

5293. Despert, J. Louise. (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.*) *Suicide and depression in children.* *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 378-389.—It is concluded that depression in children is more common than the literature indicates. It is rarely associated with suicidal preoccupation, which in children is predominantly impulsive in character.—G. S. Speer.

5294. Freyhan, Fritz A. (*Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst.*) *Folie à deux—a clinical contribution.* *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1952, 24, 191-195.—A case of "folie à deux" in husband and wife is reported. The husband had "induced" his wife (the passive party) to share his fears and to participate in his delusion. After admission to hospital, the wife, being thus removed from her husband's influence, quickly regained a realistic understanding of the situation. Later on she developed a mental illness of her own which was not shared by her husband.—F. C. Sumner.

5295. Greenblatt, Milton, & Solomon, Harry C. (*Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.*) *Survey of nine years of lobotomy investigation.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 262-265.—Chronic schizophrenic subjects were allocated at random to one of 3 operations. There were 35 cases subjected to bimedial lobotomy, 39 cases to bilateral lobotomy, and 42 cases to unilateral lobotomy. These groups were evaluated by several techniques: clinical, social, psychological, sociometric, and physiological.—F. W. Snyder.

5296. Hall, Muriel Barton. *Our present knowledge about manic-depressive states in childhood.* *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 319-325.—It is concluded that major attacks of manic-depressive psychosis do not occur in childhood, although they may rarely be found in adolescence. Cyclothymic patterns of temperament are observed during childhood. In these cases environmental stresses may produce an ego disorder of which the most prominent symptom is morbid depression. Pronounced cyclothymic characteristics in childhood, combined with a family history of allied disorders, predispose to manic-depressive states in adult life. Treatment of these states in young people is mainly environmental.—G. S. Speer.

5297. Harms, Ernest. *Differential pattern of manic-depressive disease in childhood.* *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 326-336.—With properly developed insight, manic spells in their pre-psychotic juvenile form may be clearly observed. If correctly understood, the later development of a psychotic pattern can be prevented. 10 case studies are presented and discussed in detail in relation to this thesis.—G. S. Speer.

5298. Harms, Ernest. *The problem of depressive and manic sickness in childhood.* *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 310-316.—The past neglect of juvenile forms of depressive and manic diseases requires a new approach to the problem. 3 questions appear to be basic to the discussion: Are there certain abnormal conditions in the lives of adults with manic-depressive psychosis or severe depression, which can be considered premature forms of the illness? Are there actual juvenile forms of depression and of manic-depressive disease? Are there identical symptoms for the adult and juvenile forms of any kind of depression which may be used for the classification of abnormal depressive expression of juveniles? Some material is presented to support a positive answer for the third question.—G. S. Speer.

5299. Hemphill, R. E. (*Bristol U., Eng.*) *Incidence and nature of puerperal psychiatric illness.* *Brit. med. J.*, 1952, No. 4796, 1232-1235.—In 37,000 women delivered in maternity hospitals in Bristol between 1938 and 1948, the incidence of mental reactions was 1.7 per 1000, of which 1 per 1000 required to be admitted to the mental hospital. Puerperal depression and puerperal schizophrenia are causally related to childbearing, the latter being rarely curable. A positive family history of mental illness was found in about 25% of the schizophrenic cases. Some grounds exist for supposing endocrine condition is of causal importance in some puerperal psychoses. Psychological stresses, physical illness, age, number of pregnancies, and multiple births were of no significance in the production of puerperal mental reactions.—F. C. Sumner.

5300. Huston, Paul E., & Senf, Rita. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) *Psychopathology of schizophrenia and depression. I. Effect of amytal and amphetamine sulfate on level and maintenance of attention.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 131-138.—A reaction time technique, involving regular and irregular preparatory intervals for 2, 5 and 10-second intervals, was applied to 4 groups of patients: 22 chronic schizophrenic, 20 early schizophrenic, 21 manic depressive (depressive type), and 21 neurotic. All patients were tested with and without intravenous sodium amytal and amphetamine sulfate.—F. W. Snyder.

5301. Karpman, Ben. (*St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) *Dramanalysis.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 570-583.—A short play is presented which aims to show the problems, situations and reactions involved in analysis. It gives, in a

condensed form, the essentials brought out in the course of an analysis of a reactive depression. It is planned on a one-hour basis for limited educational use before restricted audiences of medical men, nurses, social workers and perhaps some civic workers.—R. E. Perl.

5302. Kurland, Albert A. (*Spring Grove State Hosp., Catonsville 28, Md.*) An evaluation of drama therapy. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 210-229.—Group treatment with schizophrenics, especially those with affective reactions, stimulates group dynamics and increases the therapeutic potential of patients who rejected individual treatment. No patients were cured by group treatment alone but patients were helped to stabilize themselves as social beings.—D. Prager.

5303. Lemke, Rudolf. *Über die Ordnung der psychiatrischen Krankheitsbilder. Teil I.* (On the classification of psychiatric syndromes. Part I.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 235-240.—The differential diagnosis of the exogenous and endogenous psychoses is presented with brief clinical illustrations. "The separation of the two groups of psychoses is only theoretical and preliminary", because so far the organic basis of the endogenous, schizophrenic psychosis has been hidden by "insufficient knowledge and unsatisfactory diagnostic methods." "All psychic events are anchored in the somatic."—C. T. Bever.

5304. Lundin, William. Psychodynamic differences between undetermined and paranoid types of schizophrenia elicited by the Projective-Movement-Sequence Test. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 404.—Abstract.

5305. McGinnies, Elliott, & Adornetto, Joseph. (*U. Alabama, University.*) Perceptual defense in normal and in schizophrenic observers. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1952, 47, 833-837.—"The recognition thresholds of twenty normal adult males employed as firemen and seventeen schizophrenic male patients in a state mental hospital were determined for ten neutral and seven emotionally-toned words balanced for length and frequency. . . . Both the normal and the schizophrenic O's showed significantly higher thresholds of recognition for the taboo as compared with the neutral words. The general level of threshold for both types of words, however, was significantly higher for the patients than for the normal controls."—L. N. Solomon.

5306. Pfeffer, Marjorie Fingerhand. Pattern of abilities in chronic schizophrenics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 600.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 22 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4230.

5307. Pichon-Riviere, Enrique. Quelques observations sur le transfert chez des patients psychotiques. (Observations on transference in psychotic patients.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1952, 16, 254-262.—In working with schizophrenics the transference situation becomes comprehensible if it is seen as the

expression of unconscious fantasy with a genesis, structure, content and specific function. The conclusions of S. Isaacs, M. Klein and other are reviewed.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5308. Piotrowski, Zygmunt A. (*Columbia U., New York.*) The Thematic Apperception Test of a schizophrenic interpreted according to new rules. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1952, 39, 230-251.—The TAT interpretations are compared with the clinical findings in the case of a 22 yr. old hebephrenic.—D. Prager.

5309. Sadler, William S. Juvenile manic activity. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 363-368.—6 brief case studies are presented. It is felt that there are 2 types of cycloids: the constitutive or hereditary, and the reactive. The latter are more responsive to the immediate environment.—G. S. Speer.

5310. Schachter, M. The cyclothymic states in the pre-pubescent child. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 357-362.—A brief case study is presented, covering the observation of a cyclothymic child from age 4 to age 9.—G. S. Speer.

5311. Spinka, Isadore; Tinsley, Milton, & Fenyes, George. (*Chicago (Ill.) State Hospital.*) Psycho-surgery in a state hospital. *Illinois med. J.*, 1952, 102, 201-204.—The results of 22 cases of pre-frontal lobotomy and 10 cases of topectomy and 3 cases of a combined operation are reviewed. The patients were, with one exception, chronic schizophrenics of 3-15 years duration, who were difficult to manage in the hospital and who had not responded to other forms of therapy. Post-operative improvement statistics are comparable to those in the literature. Neuropathological studies of removed tissue indicate histological changes and abnormalities in a large number of cases.—M. L. Simmel.

5312. Stainbrook, Edward. (*Department of Psychiatry, Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Some characteristics of the psychopathology of schizophrenic behavior in Bahian society. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 330-335.—2 hundred schizophrenic patients of a Bahian hospital were studied in terms of their hospital records, by single and occasionally serial interviews, by participant observation in the hospital life-space, and, selectively, by projective tests. The particular behavior of these patients is related to the Bahian family structure and caste system.—F. W. Snyder.

5313. Standish, Christopher T., Gurri, Jose; Semrad, Elvin V., & Day, Max. Some difficulties in group psychotherapy with psychotics. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 283-286.—The difficulty in making a clear working agreement is described. An adequate working agreement is outlined. The specific role of the therapist in overcoming resistances is outlined.—F. W. Snyder.

5314. Thetford, William N. (*Washington (D. C.) Sch. Psychiatry.*) Fantasy perceptions in the personality development of normal and deviant children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1952, 22, 542-550.—Fantasy perceptions constitute one of the major

avenues to an insightful understanding of the child's inner life. Through Rorschach analysis the fantasy development of normal and deviant children was studied at different age levels. The normal adolescent differs more from normal children at the earlier levels than does the schizophrenic adolescent from younger schizophrenics. The prepubescent schizophrenic child shows the greatest deviation from normality in the increased amount of fantasy produced. But for each growth period, normal children produce a higher quantity of energy in their fantasies than do schizophrenic children at corresponding stages.—R. E. Perl.

5315. Wallenberg-Chermak, Marianne. (Manteno (Ill.) State Hosp.) Delusions of multiple pregnancy in psychotics. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 244-247.—Delusions of multiple pregnancy or delivery are surprisingly frequent in psychotics. The delusion of having given birth to twins was less easy to shake than delusional pregnancy. These patients show absence of father figure, domination by mother figure, plus strong oral frustrations. But this pattern was seen in other psychotics not having this delusion. The delusion of having twins and triplets is an identification with the phallic mother who has breasts and male genitalia.—D. Prager.

5316. Wedge, Bryant M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Occurrence of psychosis among Okinawans in Hawaii. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 255-258.—The mothering practices of Okinawans are related to psychosis in later life. The social setting of Okinawan immigrants is reviewed.—F. W. Snyder.

5317. Wenger, Paul. (VA Hosp., Montrose, N. Y.) The value of music in the successful psychotherapy of a schizophrenic patient. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1952, 26, 202-209.—Music therapy played a decisive role in the recovery by promoting strong positive transference in the treatment situation.—D. Prager.

5318. Wittenborn, J. R., & Weiss, Walter. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Patients diagnosed manic depressive psychosis—manic state. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 193-198.—On the basis of a factor analysis of symptoms of 20 patients diagnosed as manic depressive psychosis—manic state, the authors conclude that: (1) these patients tend to differ from each other in "specifiable symptomatic respects"; (2) sex differences are associated with differences in symptoms; (3) the "quantified multiple psychiatric diagnosis", an approach developed by the author, reveals important differences and similarities in patients which are obscured by the psychiatrist's conventional diagnosis.—F. Costin.

(See also abstracts 5047, 5204, 5211, 5219)

PSYCHONEUROSES

5319. Gallinek, Alfred. (Columbia U., New York.) Controversial indications for electric convulsive therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 361-366.—Three case histories of neurosis, including

ECT and follow-up, are presented. A discussion of the results of these illustrative cases and those not reported.—F. W. Snyder.

5320. Hunt, William A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.), Wittson, Cecil L., & Hunt, Edna B. Military performance of a group of marginal neuropsychiatric cases. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 168-171.—The medical and service records of 537 marginal neuropsychiatric cases who had successfully completed 3 years of military service were studied. In addition, 91 used as a control were non-neuropsychiatric cases. The criterion "Successful Completion of Military Service" was evaluated in assessing the military serviceability of neuropsychiatric cases. An analysis is made in terms of hospital and disciplinary problems.—F. W. Snyder.

5321. McMahon, John M. (Browne-McHardy Clinic, New Orleans, La.) Functional causes of dysphagia. *Amer. Practit. Dig. Treatm.*, 1952, 3, 744-748.—Dysphagia is viewed as symptom of globus hystericus, diffuse spasm of the esophagus, and cardiospasm. The literature is reviewed as to the role of emotion in the production of dysphagia and esophageal symptoms. Treatment involves attention to both the psychic and somatic factors involved.—F. C. Sumner.

5322. Sandler, J. J. Vocational guidance and the prediction of employability with unemployed neurotics. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 307.—Abstract.

5323. Schultz, J. H. Neurose, Ermüdung und Schlaf. (Neurosis, fatigue, and sleep.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, 4, 69-78.—In depressions, the patient often feels worst in the morning after natural or artificially induced sleep, and improves with the activities of the day. Anxiety neuroses may be accompanied by objective as well as subjective fatigue. Fatigue reactions are often purposeful. Unusually deep sleep, as well as light sleep, may be a neurotic symptom. Sleep is not merely a cessation of consciousness; it is a particular kind of mental activity with its own laws and relations. The bases of abnormal resistance to fatigue are considered. They may include unusually high motivation and the switching of activity from one muscle group to another.—S. Adams.

5324. Shatin, Leo. (VA Hosp., West Roxbury, Mass.) Psychoneurosis and psychosomatic reactions: a Rorschach contrast. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 220-223.—Rorschach test results were compared for 2 groups of patients: 33 with "psychoneurotic disorders" and 24 with "psychosomatic disturbances." The protocols were scored for 39 variables, and each variable tested by chi square for significant differences. The 2 groups were found to differ in several respects. They were also compared for "level of adjustment" as revealed by the Rorschach. The means were not statistically different, but the psychosomatic group showed more variability than the psychoneurotic.—F. Costin.

(See also abstracts 5211, 5325)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

5325. Angele, K. H. *Die Kneippkur als ein Weg zur Behandlung der vegetativen Dystonie.* (The therapy of Kneipp as a method of treating vegetative dystonia.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1952, 4, 135-139.—Vegetative dystonia is described and differentiated from the neuroses. It results from a disturbance in the relationship between the organism and his environment and expresses itself in the malfunctioning of the neuro-visceral apparatus, of the hormone balance, and of the body defenses. The general therapeutic regime of Kneipp, utilizing much more than hydrotherapy alone, is described as an appropriate and flexible method of treatment. *Russian summary.*—C. T. Bever.

5326. Conrad, Stanley W. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) *The psychologic causes and treatment of overeating and obesity.* *Amer. Practit. Dig. Treatm.*, 1952, 3, 438-444.—Obesity results from overeating and the latter is an attempt to relieve tension resulting from external or internal stress. Relief of the tension usually is followed by a decrease in overeating and loss of weight. In some cases where despite reduction of tension overeating persists, there may be associated with obesity a secondary gain. Psychotherapy is the treatment of choice.—F. C. Sumner.

5327. Ekstein, Rudolf, & Wright, Dorothy. (The Southard Sch., Topeka, Kans.) *The space child: a note on the psychotherapeutic treatment of a "schizophrenoid" child.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1952, 16, 211-224.—A severely asthmatic boy became in his phantasies a destructive old general who commanded space ships and invaded solar systems. Developments over a 2-year period of analytic psychotherapy are described with emphasis upon the therapeutic process as it dealt with the pattern of defense through distance.—W. A. Varvel.

5328. Hinkle, Lawrence E., & Wolf, Stewart. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) *A summary of experimental evidence relating life stress to diabetes mellitus.* *J. Mt. Sinai Hosp.*, 1952, 19, 537-570.—Experimental evidence indicates that stimuli arising out of the life-experience of the individual and consciously or unconsciously interpreted by him as relevant to his security may produce in both diabetic or non-diabetic subjects fluctuations in the level of ketone bodies and glucose in the venous blood, the magnitude of these changes being much greater in diabetic persons.—F. C. Sumner.

5329. Hoch, Paul H. *Psychosomatic problems: methodology, research material and concepts.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1952, 39, 213-221.—Emotion is as much an organic force as other physiological manifestations. We cannot at present adequately measure emotions. Our greatest handicap is that we do not have a special methodology in psychosomatic medicine but only a coordinated use of already existing methods. Social-environmental stimuli are as important as physical stimuli. We do not yet know how environmental stimuli translate themselves into organismic responses.—D. Prager.

5330. Hudson, Holland. (National Tuberculosis Assoc., New York.) *Emotional problems of the tuberculous.* *J. Rehabilit.*, 1952, 18(4), 7-10.—The attitudes of the patient and counselor toward each other as well as the patient's general emotional status frequently are determinants of the success with which the problems of life will be met. Those who recover from tuberculosis do not generally differ greatly from the population as a whole in the general emotional status. Hudson feels that at times the patient is oversold by hospital personnel with reference to what he may expect from vocational rehabilitation. Careful study of the patient's early history, the effect of his reaction to the diagnosis of tuberculosis, the physical and mental effects of treatment, and his post-treatment psycho-social adjustment will be the basic factors in determining what will happen to him.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5331. Kirschbaum, Walter R., & Stehle, Howard C. *Diencephalic dysrhythmias in patients with peptic ulcer and functional gastric disorders.* *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 399-400.—Abstract.

5332. Lanchner, Abraham J. (Montefiore Hosp., N. Y.) *Headache in ophthalmic practice.* *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 471-476.—From an unweighted series of 3216 consecutive patients, 355 or 11% (58% females) complained of headache. The symptom is most frequently encountered in early adult and middle age. Of these 355 patients, 52% had ocular findings—mostly astigmatism. However, only a small proportion of patients with positive ocular findings complain of headache.—C. E. Henry.

5333. Menaker, Leon. *A study of the personality of the asthmatic adult male.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 727-728.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 223 pages, \$2.79, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3621.

5334. Miles, B. E., de Wardener, H. E., & McSwiney, R. R. (St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Eng.) *Renal function during emotional diuresis.* *Amer. J. Med.*, 1952, 12, 659-666.—An impressive water, sodium and chloride diuresis is reported as occurring in a hypertensive subject in response to emotion. An increase in glomerular filtration and a diminished percentage reabsorption of water and salt occurred. The increased water excretion is thought due to simultaneous nervous renal vasodilation (with raised glomerular filtration rate) and posterior pituitary inhibition.—F. C. Sumner.

5335. Narciso, John C., Jr. (Chico (Calif.) State Coll.) *Some psychological aspects of dermatosis.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 199-201.—"20 persons manifesting acne of the face were compared upon the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory to a corresponding group of 20 persons manifesting no overt acne. It was found that the acne group differed significantly from the control group on 4 of the 9 scales of the MMPI, namely, hypochondriasis, hysteria, psychasthenia, and schizophrenia."—F. Costin.

5336. Raifman, Irving. An investigation of the personality factors of dependency and overcompensatory goal striving behavior associated with the development of peptic ulcer in a group of veteran male patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 539.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 181 p., \$2.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3625.

5337. Rhodes, Irma G. Allergic causes of emotional disturbances in children. *Nerv. Child*, 1952, 9, 369-377.—Allergic children frequently exhibit certain character contrasts which may alternate violently and swiftly. These fluctuations are believed to be metabolic in origin. 8 such traits were briefly discussed.—G. S. Speer.

5338. Ross, Mathew. Some psychosomatic aspects of essential dysmenorrhea. *Amer. Practit. Dig. Treatm.*, 1952, 3, 385-387.—Factors contributing to the prevalent symptoms of essential dysmenorrhea are discussed under 3 headings: (1) physical effects of endocrine changes; (2) psychic reactions to these physical effects; (3) the effects of emotional reactions on physiologic processes.—F. C. Sumner.

5339. Schwartz, Edward D. (1021 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, O.), & Goodman, Joseph I. Group therapy of obesity in elderly diabetics. *Geriatrics*, 1952, 7, 280-283.—19 overweight patients, all but 2 of whom were over 50 years of age, were organized into an obesity therapy class and in addition to dietary instruction received group therapy one hour weekly for about 18 months. Weight loss averaged 16 pounds. Patient response to personal attention received was enthusiastic, suggesting use of similar therapy in other disease conditions.—R. G. Kuhlen.

5340. Sperling, Melitta. A psychoanalytic study of migraine and psychogenic headache. *Psychanal. Rev.*, 1952, 39, 152-163.—Migraine sufferers are orally fixated, anal sadistic, and extremely narcissistic. Strong dependence on mother is overcompensated by exaggerated independence, self-sufficiency, and domineering behavior. Every headache in the migrainous patient is an unconscious killing of the frustrating object by an attack on the head.—D. Prager.

5341. von Weizsäcker, Victor. Über psychosomatische Medizin. (Of psychosomatic medicine.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1952, 3, 157-160.—Psychosomatic medicine is a development resulting from a re-examination of original psychoanalysis. It is based upon the recognition that depth-psychology as well as physiology needs to be revised. In the absence of an available method to observe temporal priority in the relationship between psychic and somatic events it does not proclaim any primacy of psycho- or somato-genesis but holds that body and soul "express" the same. Based on the assumption that everybody uses neurotic mechanisms psychosomatic medicine perceives illness as a universal phenomenon and not as a personal misfortune.—A. Katzenstein.

5342. Ziwer, M. (Farouk U. Alexandria, Egypt.) (Asthme et psychisme.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950,

6(1), 147-156.—In the etiology of asthma there are several factors which are of psychological significance. First, the crisis is a reaction to the danger of separation from the mother. This point has been demonstrated by French and his collaborators. Second, the crisis is equivalent to the tears of repressed anxiety. Finally, the temptations to which the patient feels exposed cause his fears of separation from the mother.—E. T. Prothro.

(See also abstract 5324)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

5343. Allen, I. M. Forced thinking as part of the epileptic attack. *N. Z. med. J.*, 1952, 51(282), 86-95.—10 cases out of 500 epileptic patients are reported as exhibiting forced thinking (compulsive and entirely beyond the control of the patient) as frequently the initial symptom but always a prominent feature of the attacks. The forced thinking and the symptoms therewith associated are described and the nature and production of the forced thinking are discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

5344. Berger, Stanley. The role of sexual impotence in the concept of self in male paraplegics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 533.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 181 p., \$2.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3606.

5345. Berger, Stanley, & Garrett, James F. Psychological problems of the paraplegic patient. *J. Rehabilit.*, 1952, 18(5), 15-17.—Present day clinical opinion appears to agree that: (1) "there is no such thing as a distinct 'paraplegic personality'" but rather each patient reacting according to his unique characteristics; (2) depression is generally associated with the initial impact of recognition of physical limitation; (3) long periods of hospitalization lead to retrogressive behavioral tendencies and resultant egocentrism; (4) the development of an unrealistic frame of reference toward life resulting from a withdrawal of normal social contacts frequently associated with the loss of bladder and bowel control; (5) psychosexual maladjustment contributes to the development of indecisiveness and ambivalence in many life activities. This is further complicated by sexual dysfunction resulting frequently in a sense of complete inadequacy.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5346. Cohn, Robert, Nardini, John E., & Boswell, Wade H. (U. S. Naval Hosp., Bethesda, Md.) A comparison of provocative agents in the epilepsies and in controls. *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 481-487.—EEGs were secured in the waking state, natural or barbiturate sleep, insulin hypoglycemia and with metrazol injection in 26 clinical epileptics and 15 neuropsychiatric controls. Spike-dome discharges were seen in sharply increasing amount in the above order (patients) but mostly with metrazol in the controls.—C. E. Henry.

5347. Heilman, Ann. (U. Illinois, Undergraduate Div., Chicago.) Intelligence in cerebral palsy . . .

a new interpretation of research studies. *Crippled Child*, 1952, 30(2), 11-13; 28.—A review of 5 recent studies of the intelligence of a total of 1002 cerebral palsied children, indicates that a larger proportion of these children are mentally defective than had been previously expected, and that fewer are of normal intelligence. The need for special educational facilities is indicated.—*G. S. Speer.*

5348. Josephy, Herman. Hereditary ataxia: presentation of three cases (siblings) with one autopsy report. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 402-403.—Abstract.

5349. Kruger, P. D., & Schilf, E. 3 Fälle von Schwefelkohlenstoffvergiftung des Nervensystems nebst einer Erörterung der exogenen Reaktionstypen Bonhoeffers. (3 cases of carbon disulphide poisoning of the nervous system with a discussion of Bonhoeffers exogenous reaction types.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1952, 4, 139-146.—In occupational intoxications, as in the 3 cases of CS₂ poisoning presented, neurologic and psychiatric manifestations are found "almost always" together. The latter are particularly considered and are believed to be more independent of the toxic agent than was Bonhoeffers opinion. Change in the basic personality, as a neurologic concept, is discussed. Russian summary.—*C. T. Bever.*

5350. Lodding, Cato. Investigations into the pyruvic acid concentration in blood from children with convulsive fits and petit mal and an assessment of the significance of muscular activity on pyruvic acid estimations in infants in general. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1952, 41, 406-414.—No significant difference is found between children with convulsive fits or petit mal and a control series with regard to the pyruvic acid concentration in blood. In children even light muscular work produces a rather considerable rise in the pyruvic acid concentration in blood.—*D. Prager.*

5351. Perry, E. Virginia. (Bedford Cerebral Palsy Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Teaching the cerebral palsied to read. *Crippled Child*, 1952, 30(3), 4-7.—Lack of motor coordination, visual, auditory, sensory and speech defects, may all complicate reading and writing for the cerebral palsied child. Adaptation of various materials and techniques in these cases is briefly discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

5352. Shapiro, Mortimer F., & Feldman, Daniel S. Double simultaneous stimulation phenomena in spinal cord disease. *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 509-513.—This phenomenon was obtained in half of the patients studied with spinal cord disease, whereas it is known to occur much more frequently with focal cerebral disease. The responses were mainly extinction and obscuration—rarely displacement and never exosomesthesia. The demonstrated level of sensory involvement correlated with the level of anatomic pathology. The technique is useful in examining psychotic or uncooperative patients.—*C. E. Henry.*

5353. Ziegler, Dewey K. (Columbia U., N. Y.) Extinction phenomenon in patients with verified

cerebral tumors. *Neurology*, 1952, 2, 501-508.—This neurological sign was present in some form in 22 of 34 patients with verified cerebral lesions. Consistent and well defined extinction patterns were associated with deep-seated (and usually parietal lobe) lesions. Slight and inconstant extinction was seen in cases with superficial frontoparietal and occasionally even more distant lesions. Repeated testing with variation of stimuli and area tested is important.—*C. E. Henry.*

(See also abstract 5240)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

5354. Barron, Jules. A personality study of individuals with seen and unseen physical handicaps. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 532-533.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 273 p., \$3.41, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3605.

5355. Fiedler, Miriam Forster. Deaf children in a hearing world. New York: Ronald Press, 1952. viii, 320 p. \$5.00.—This book is a report of 13 hearing impaired children who attended the Vassar Summer Institute in 1949 for a period of 4 weeks. Educational and case report studies are presented for these children. A "stereotype" was not found; "there were many varieties of adjustment." The predominant conclusion of this study as stated by the author is "deaf children, like all children, need and can make good use of a rich learning environment."—*H. R. Myklebust.*

5356. Lambert, Gerald F. The counselor as placement specialist. *J. Rehabilit.*, 1952, 18(4), 3-6; 29-30.—A description of the placement function of the vocational rehabilitationist. The necessity for possessing adequate knowledge of vocations in general, and those in his community specifically, is pointed out. In addition, intelligent relationships with employers in terms of specific individuals qualified to effectively carry them out are important in good placement of disabled workers. Lambert points out that too much stress has been placed upon employment of disabled workers in defense industry to the detriment of the worker who finds himself employable only in times of national emergency. He also emphasizes that a more intelligent approach to industry is needed which emphasizes the hiring of the individual because of his ability to do the job rather than because he has a disability.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5357. Langan, W. I. A personal experiment in blindness. *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 299.—Abstract.

5358. Rogal, Ann. Motivation . . . one role of the therapist. *Crippled Child*, 1952, 30(3), 13-15; 29.—The therapist cannot directly motivate the child, but can do much to create a setting in which he can be encouraged and even enticed into motivating himself.—*G. S. Speer.*

5359. Stockwell, Eunice. Visual defects in the deaf child. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1952, 48, 428-

432.—One may emphasize the following points: (1) The incidence of refractive errors is higher in the deaf than in the hearing child. (2) In the deaf the amount of hyperopia follows the pattern of the strabismic rather than of the nonstrabismic child. (3) Every child at the time of admission to a school for the deaf should be given a complete ophthalmologic examination as part of a routine physical examination so that an already existent ametropia may be corrected as soon as possible. (4) During his school years periodic ophthalmologic examinations should be done at regular intervals in order that the child may be helped to maintain his best possible visual efficiency.—*S. Renshaw*.

5360. **Weiner, Hyman.** *Group work with children in a medical setting.* *Child Welfare*, 1952, 31(8), 8-9.—Group work is used as based on the recognition of special emotional needs of the physically handicapped children. The author shows how physical handicaps also imply additional handicaps by the hurdles which society places in his path. He stresses the need for group workers and teachers at institutions and rehabilitation centers, as the medical field is beginning to appreciate the need to be concerned with the total child.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5361. **Wendland, Leonard V.** (*Geo. Pepperdine Coll., Los Angeles, Calif.*) *Employment prognosis of the post-polio-myelitic.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 328-332.—There were 151 post-polio-myelitic subjects in this study, all of them charity patients under 21 years old when tested. Findings included: (1) About 90% of the males and 43% of the females are employed outside of the home. (2) About 25% of the males and 10% of the females are owners of business establishments. (3) The median weekly income for males is approximately \$74, for females approximately \$60. (4) About 55% of the females and 35% of the males require some form of prosthesis. Neither serious physical involvement nor the need for prosthesis seems to be a major factor for those subjects who are at present unemployed.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

5362. **Bullis, H. Edmund.** *An educational program for development of the "normal" personality.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 375-377.—A discussion of 12 years' experience with the Delaware Human Relations Class Program. The classes are made up of "normal" boys and girls from 11 to 15 years. The role of the teacher in this program is discussed.—*F. W. Snyder*.

5363. **Buswell, G. T.** (*U. Calif., Berkeley.*) *Some issues in educational research.* *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 195-203.—"There is a greater need in the field of education for some ingenuity in devising new techniques for dealing with frontier problems than . . . in repetition and verification of earlier studies." The effectiveness of cooperative research varies with the stage of the research undertaken. "The profession of education has not faced up to

[the] problem of preparing research workers." Some research is needed in such areas as the relation of heredity and environment in respect to mental ability, teaching methodology, and school administration. Important research personnel sources include the graduate schools, college and university faculties, and in-service research centers.—*T. E. Newland*.

5364. **Highfield, M. E., & Pinset, A.** *A survey of rewards and punishments in schools.* London: Newnes Educational Publ. Co., 1952. xxii, 432 p. £2, 2s.—The historical development of the official regulations for the control of corporal punishment, a survey of these regulations at present in force, and an analysis of them in relation to predominant social and economic conditions, together with regulations and accepted customs concerning rewards, occupy the first two sections of the book. The third section treats of the studies in classroom behavior with respect to typical responses of difficult pupils, and to the relations between classroom behavior and home treatment. The following section analyzes the attitudes and opinions of teachers and senior pupils relative to the effectiveness of certain deterrents and incentives, teachers' estimates on classification, relative frequency, specific problems, and effectiveness of suggested measures for alleviating behavior difficulties.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5365. **Scottish Council for Research in Education.** *Twenty-fourth Annual Report, 1951-52.* Edinburgh: Author, 1952. 13 p.—The 24th Annual Report of the SCRE covers the work of its standing committees. Particular interest may be directed toward the report of the Committee on Defective Hearing which points out the inconsistencies encountered in the standardization of audiometers and the standardization of these instruments to a point where they are generally acceptable for use in school programs. Reports on problems associated with studies in spelling, scholastic survey, handwriting problems and with the mental survey committee under the chairmanship of Sir Godfrey Thompson are briefly summarized.—*M. A. Seindenfeld*.

5366. **Strunz, Kurt.** *Fachliche oder psychologische Gesichtspunkte der Unterrichtsgestaltung?* (Subject matter or psychological orientation in teaching?) *Psychol. Rsdch.*, 1952, 3, 191-202.—The author discusses the relative importance of subject matter and psychological emphasis in relation to mathematics teaching. It is his feeling that the mathematics teacher should have considerable orientation in educational and child psychology.—*A. Katsenstein*.

5367. **Taba, Hilda; Brady, Elizabeth Hall, & Robinson, John T.** (*San Francisco (Calif.) State Coll.*) *Intergroup education in public schools.* Washington: American Council on Education, 1952. xii, 337 p. \$4.00.—This experimental project, known as Intergroup Education in Cooperating Schools, supported by grants from the Education Commission of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, was sponsored by the American Council on Education

and guided by a committee appointed by the Council. The project began in 1945 and lasted until 1948. In various school systems with wide geographical distribution, approaches were developed to group relations, new techniques, methods for training leaders and to making findings available to educational workers. The numerous topics discussed include group life in school and community projects, including school-parent cooperation.—*G. E. Bird.*

5368. Thelen, Herbert A. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) The experimental method in classroom leadership. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 53, 76-85.—Competence in leadership means understanding and skill in using the experimental approach. This is explained by examination of its several functions: (1) setting conditions for experimentation by members; (2) setting criteria for knowing how to participate; (3) getting group agreement on next steps; (4) steering the group. This is followed by a discussion of some common anxiety-producing processes which block the experimental approach, and suggestions toward definite experimentalism in classroom leadership.—*S. M. Amatora.*

SCHOOL LEARNING

5369. Bebb, Randall Robert. Comparison of a tachistoscopic presentation with a classroom method of teaching the basic multiplication facts. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 693-694.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 86 pages, \$1.08, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4046.

5370. Bliesmer, Emery P. A comparison of bright and dull children of comparable mental ages with respect to various reading abilities. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 694.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 159 pages, \$1.99, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4049.

5371. Bond, Jesse A. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Analysis of factors adversely affecting scholarship of high school pupils. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 1-15.—A questionnaire was constructed by means of which pupils were asked to indicate what they considered to be the causes for the disparity between their capacity and their achievement. The questionnaire was given to a low ability group and a high ability group: within each group were 2 sub-groups differing by at least one full letter mark in achievement. Low ability groups indicated inability to grasp what they read and apply it as the most important obstacle to achievement. High ability pupils indicated the most important source of low achievement to be a tendency to spend a disproportionate amount of time on courses they liked best and also poor study habits developed in earlier grades when they were more easily successful.—*M. Murphy.*

5372. Choisy, Maryse. Psicolojie de l'ortografe. (Psychology of spelling.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 490-494.—The "Commission de Reforme" has suggested that the spelling of the French language be revised and

made "simpler" under the fallacious pretext that it will be easier to teach. It is suggested that perhaps a change in teaching methods would be more appropriate than changes in spelling and would not destroy the "gestalt" of the present spelling.—*G. Besnard.*

5373. Cober, Mary E. (*George Washington Junior High Sch., Endicott, N. Y.*) Creativeness in the language arts. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 53, 96-99.—This includes brief discussions of (1) child's need for expression, (2) how to provide stimulation, (3) teaching fundamentals, (4) dramatic activity, and (5) the classroom newspaper.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5374. Cowin, Shirley H. (*Newport Sch., Ironwood, Mich.*) Reading readiness through kindergarten experience. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1951, 52, 96-99.—This is a discussion, with references to several studies, of the value of the experiences the child has in kindergarten to prepare him for reading and its effect upon his subsequent reading achievement.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5375. Gammon, Agnes L. (*Los Angeles (Calif.) City Schools.*) Comprehension of words with multiple meanings. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 228-232.—40 first-grade children were tested with 24 words having 66 meanings; 55 second-graders, with 36 words having 100 meanings; and 80 third-graders, with 48 words having 123 meanings. First graders had one-fourth of the possible answers incorrect; second-graders almost one-third incorrect; and third graders, over one-fourth incorrect. "The conclusion was drawn that . . . children who scored high had had a richer background of experience."—*T. E. Newland.*

5376. Halloran, J. H. (*Sheffield U., Eng.*) A four year experiment in Esperanto as an introduction to French. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 200-204.—Grammar school pupils who had taken 1 year of Esperanto before completing 3 years of French were compared with those whose language training began with French and extended over a 4-year period. Tests of French achievement given at the end of this period revealed that the less intelligent group which began with Esperanto excelled pupils of the same intellectual level who began with French. Among the more intelligent pupils, however, those who started with French were superior. The advantage of studying Esperanto initially was most marked in those less intelligent students who were also deficient in verbal ability.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5377. Hamza, Mukhtar. (*Inst. Educ., Cairo, Egypt.*) Retardation in mathematics amongst grammar school pupils. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 189-195.—The samples studied comprised 2 groups of boys aged 12-14, one of which showed deficiency in mathematics although normal attainment in other subjects, while the other group was regarded as "normal" in school work. Intelligence and mathematics achievement tests, as well as a series of 19 tests of special mathematical abilities, were administered. Results showed the retarded group to be inferior in intelligence and in the mathe-

mathematical abilities measured by the tests. The achievement tests revealed that retardation was not limited to one branch of mathematics, but tended to include 2 or all 3 (arithmetic, algebra, geometry). The results demonstrated the importance of the general intellective factor, plus the "visual imagery" and "number" factors in mathematical ability. The relation of motivational and attitudinal factors to the problem of retardation in mathematics was established.—*R. C. Strassburger*.

5378. Hester, Kathleen B. (U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.) Every child reads successfully in a multiple-level program. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 53, 86-89.—Examples are used to show how this program of multiple-reading works in different kinds of schools. Classroom experiments show application of program in an urban school and its application in a rural school. It shows how the children are grouped, how the children become able to select their groups. At times a child works in 2 or more groups to satisfy his needs.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5379. Knoell, Dorothy M., & Harris, Chester W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) A factor analysis of spelling ability. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 95-111.—A recognition-type test and a dictated test of spelling ability were administered to Indian school children at the 6th, and the 11th-12th grade levels. Scores for 10 different kinds of spelling behavior were derived from the tests, and 4 oblique factors were obtained from a centroid analysis of the intercorrelations for the 6th grade sample, and for the 11th-12th grade sample. One of the factors, probably the ability measured by most spelling tests now in use, included scores on the dictated test, correct respelling of words recognized as incorrect, and low scores for checking as correct incorrectly spelled words.—*M. Murphy*.

5380. Lennon, Roger Thomas. Prediction of academic achievement and intelligence from community and school-system characteristics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 709.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 136 pages, \$1.70, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4209.

5381. Mannello, George, Jr. Attitude as a conditioner of the acquisition of new facts among eighth grade pupils. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 725-726.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 249 pages, \$3.11, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4145.

5382. Marquis, Francis Norwood. A study of reading ability in its relation to the SRA Primary Mental Abilities Test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 518-519.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1952, U. Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 136 p., \$1.70, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3849.

5383. Maves, Paul B. (Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.) Group dynamics in the classroom. *Relig. Educ.*, 1952, 47, 381-386.—Techniques

are described that teachers may use in the classroom to utilize more consciously the forces and counter-forces of the group to promote desired learning.—*G. K. Morlan*.

5384. Oaks, Ruth E. (Bd. Cooperative Educ. Serv., Oneida City, N. Y.) A study of the vowel situation in a primary vocabulary. *Education*, 1952, 72, 604-617.—Vowels and vowel combinations were investigated in certain basal readers designed for use in primary grades. Data were obtained for three areas of study: (1) the types of vowel situations that occur in vocabularies of basal readers; (2) the principles basic to the pronunciation of the vowels; and (3) other factors involved in the pronunciation of the vowels. A sequence for the introduction of phonic principles is given.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5385. Orleans, Jacob S. The understanding of arithmetic processes and concepts possessed by teachers of arithmetic. New York: Office of Research and Evaluation, College of the City of New York, 1952. (Publication No. 12.) 59 p.—This study proceeds on the assumption that if arithmetic is to be learned with "understanding" instead of by rote memorization and shortcuts, it is necessary for teachers themselves to understand the processes and concepts which are represented by the shortcuts which they teach. 2 tests, of free-answer and multiple-choice types, were used among a total of 1044 teachers and prospective teachers. These tests covered items in the understanding of arithmetic processes and concepts. It is concluded that few processes, concepts, or relationships in arithmetic appear to be understood by a large percentage of teachers. 42 references.—*A. E. Kuensli*.

5386. Pearlman, Samuel. An investigation of the problem of academic underachievement among intellectually superior college students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 599.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 434 pages, \$5.43, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4149.

5387. Perry, Dallis K. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Speed and accuracy of reading Arabic and Roman numerals. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 346-347.—30 college students were asked to read as fast and as accurately as possible sets of numbers from one to nine, 10 to 49, and 50 to 99 in both Arabic and Roman numerals, and measurements of speed and errors were taken. Percentages of increase in speed of reading for Arabic over Roman numerals were 50.1% for numbers from one to nine, 137.5% for numbers from 10 to 49, and 349.4% for numbers from 50 to 99. Percentages of decrease in errors for Arabic from Roman numerals were 75% for numbers from one to nine, 96.4% for numbers from 10 to 49, and 97.1% for numbers from 50 to 99.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

5388. Russell, David H. (U. California, Berkeley), & Fea, Henry R. Validity of six readability formulas as measures of juvenile fiction. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1951, 52, 136-144.—Others' attempts to determine the validity of the different formulas for the

measurement of readability are summarized. Along with the use of 6 well-known scales the author obtained book ratings from 63 librarians. Tables and summaries of results show the discrepancies found.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5389. Russell, James Ward. **A comparison of Michigan State College first term freshman dropouts and non-dropouts according to certain factors.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 715.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 169 pages, \$2.11, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4033.

5390. Smith, Nila Banton. **(New York U.) Helpful books to use with retarded readers.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 390-397.—The list includes books written especially for retarded children, graded pamphlets and series of books, trade books with easy vocabularies and higher interest levels, series of basic reading textbooks, and reading workbooks, manuals, and practice exercises. Some topics are given discussion.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5391. Sommerfeld, Roy Elmer. **The relationship of reading ability to measures of perceptual span with special reference to tachistoscopic span for digits.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 527.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 171 p., \$2.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3805.

5392. VanderMeer, A. W. **(Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Relative effectiveness of color and black and white in instructional films.** *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, SDC 269-7-28, 1952. 22 p.—2 experiments on the learning effectiveness of color versus black and white films were carried out with 500 and 199 high school students respectively. The results show that the learners prefer colored films but that their liking or disliking depends more on content than color. Learning with colored films is not greater than with black and white films, although color seems to be related more to retention than to immediate learning.—*A. Manoil*.

5393. Weber, Robert John. **A study of the relationship of physical fitness to success in school and to personality.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 716-717.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 34 pages, \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4114.

5394. Wentland, C. R. **(Oneida County Sch., Rhinelander, Wis.) Individual differences and school promotion.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1951, 52, 91-95.—The better teacher sees the fallacy of regimenting children by grades to conform with traditional standards. The teacher should take into account the pupils' intelligence quotient, his achievement quotient and his learning quotient. Thereafter he should provide for individual differences.—*S. M. Amatora*.

(See also abstracts 4962, 5110, 5351)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

5395. Brody, David S. **Developmental factors affecting sociality traits and work habits among college women.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 580.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 411 pages, \$5.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4121.

5396. Hamalainen, Arthur E. **(Plandome Road Sch., Manhasset, N. Y.) Kindergarten-primary entrance age in relation to later school adjustment.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 406-411.—Included in the analysis were 33 kindergartens with an enrollment of 4,277 pupils. Topics analyzed include placement policy, age for entrance to first grade entrance policy, problems of various age groups, basis for promotion, opinions of the principals concerning entrance age and promotions. Complete summary and conclusions are given.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5397. Himelhoch, Jerome. **The dynamics of tolerance: a study of social and psychological factors in the development of ethnic attitudes among certain college students.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 555.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 202 p., \$2.53, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3900.

5398. Jahoda, Gustav. **(U. Manchester, Eng.) Job attitudes and job choice among secondary modern school leavers (I).** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 125-140.—Interviews, sentence completion and job attitude tests were administered to all mid-summer school leavers from 4 secondary modern schools in 1950. In all, 56 boys and 77 girls were included. The data indicate that boys' attitudes are favorable to skilled manual jobs, and unfavorable to office work; unskilled labor is almost completely rejected. Girls are favorable to office and shop work, but are strongly opposed to factory work. It is felt that these attitudes are highly resistant to change.—*G. S. Speer*.

5399. Jung, Christian W., & Fox, William H. **Extracurricular activities in Indiana high schools: the general program, and student participation in school government.** *Bull. Sch. Educ. Indiana U.*, 1952, 28(3), 85 p.—As the initial report of a long-range study of the status of extracurricular activities in Indiana high schools, the present paper deals with the program in general, and student council activities in particular. Analysis is made of questionnaire data from 442 schools, or 57% of the total solicited. The recent literature bearing upon both aspects of the study is reviewed, and factual data and opinions are presented. Regarding the general program, its present status, functional details, objectives, and relation of the school staff to the program are described. Organization and authority, membership, degree of support, and values derived in the case of the student council are discussed. Selected bibliography.—*R. C. Strassburger*.

5400. Skard, Øyvind. **Measurement of students' interests.** *Acta psychol.*, 1952, 8, 264-278.—De-

spite fair reliability and group profiles, the Thurstone interest schedules were deemed unsatisfactory for Norwegian students. A modification of this scale pairs activities instead of occupations. Reliability was lower for psychology students, due perhaps to a greater change of interest and a more sophisticated attitude.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

(See also abstracts 4884, 5031)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

5401. **Nolan, William J. et al.** *Building a community's curriculum for the mentally handicapped.* Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut State Department of Education, 1952. (Bull. No. 58.) 24 p.—This is a step by step outline of a program adapted to development of the mentally underprivileged child. 60-item bibliography.—*S. M. Amatora*.

(See also abstract 5233)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5402. **Bennett, M. E.** *College and life; problems of self-discovery and self-direction.* (4th ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. ix, 457 p. \$4.50.—This edition has been completely rewritten. The general method of approach remains essentially the same, i.e. "... formulation of student problems, marshalling of pertinent data, and guidance in its application to the student's own problems." (See 21: 875).—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

5403. **Farnsworth, Dana L.** *Psychiatry and higher education. Practical applications of psychiatry in a college setting.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1952, 109, 266-271.—A description of psychiatric practice in college life. Discussion of the role of the psychiatrist, his training, and problems peculiar to the college setting.—*F. W. Snyder*.

5404. **Form, Arnold Lincoln.** *Student attitudes toward counselors and the counseling center at Michigan State College.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 720-721.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 372 pages, \$4.65, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4024.

5405. **Goodrich, Thomas Albert.** *A study of the Michigan State College summer counseling clinics.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 701.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 284 pages, \$3.55, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4025.

5406. **Hanson, Ernest Edward.** *A study of the structural organization of student personnel services in certain state colleges and universities.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 723-724.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1952, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 184 pages, \$2.30, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4038.

5407. **Henze, Arthur Louis.** *Relation of parental authoritarianism to the adjustment of home-resident college students.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 511-

512.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 205 p., \$2.56, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3762.

5408. **Klopp, Donald Sellers.** *Types and frequency of senior high school guidance problems: their implications for the training of counselors.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 536-537.—Abstract of Ed. D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 197 p., \$2.46, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3618.

5409. **Martin, Glenn C.** (*Santa Monica City Coll., Calif.*) *Interviewing the failing student.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 53-60.—Study of failing students indicated the most frequent general sources of failure to be lack of motivation, poor study techniques, outside work and personal maladjustment. Students who were interviewed at mid-semester were compared with those not interviewed. It was found that interviewing had a morale effect stimulating attendance and persistence, but did not produce scholastic improvement. It may be that interviewing interferes with a selective process which normally results in the persistence of the abler students.—*M. Murphy*.

5410. **Miller, Frank W.** (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) *Evaluating a counseling procedure.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 61-69.—Counseling provided for high school students by a guidance laboratory was evaluated on the basis of 6 criteria: knowledge and understanding of self, progress toward goal, independence in problem solving, self-confidence, ability to get along with others, and over-all value. Evaluation was made one month, and one, 2, and 3 years years after counseling. Counseling helped clients to gain knowledge of themselves, to make more effective plans toward an educational-vocational goal, and to gain confidence in themselves. Weaknesses of the counseling procedure were found in interpretation of test-findings, adequacy of occupational information, shortness of time devoted to individual interviews.—*M. Murphy*.

5411. **Redemsky, Louis William.** *The educational and vocational plans of senior high school students with special reference to the occupational pattern of the community, the occupations of high school graduates, and the terminal curriculum of the junior college.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 523.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Michigan State Coll. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 356 p., \$4.45, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3673.

5412. **Strang, Ruth.** (*Columbia U., New York.*) *Guidance of the gifted.* *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1952, 31, 26-30.—The role of counselors in the guidance of the gifted is not significantly different from their role in the guidance of other individuals. It is of great social importance, however, that they help to identify the gifted and talented at an early age.—*G. S. Speer*.

5413. **Winsberg, Shirley.** *The use of achievement tests in guidance of physical education professional*

students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 718.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 107 pages, \$1.37, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4118.

(See also abstract 4735)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

5414. Boger, Jack H. *An experimental study of the effects of perceptual training on group I.Q. test scores of elementary pupils in rural ungraded schools.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 43-52.—Pupils in white and Negro ungraded schools were given the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test, and the California Test of Mental Maturity Test in January and in May. During the interval experimental groups used practice materials consisting of pictorial and geometric problems and puzzles, jigsaw puzzles and wood puzzles. Control groups had the regular school program. The children scored lower than the national average on these tests. The experimental groups showed significant increases in total scores and non-language scores on the California. The Negro experimental groups showed significant increases in total scores, verbal scores, and non-verbal scores on the Otis.—*M. Murphy*.

5415. **College Entrance Examination Board.** (425 West 117th St., New York 27.) *51st annual report of the director, 1951.* New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1952. vii, 80 pages.—In this report of the Director of the Board, Frank H. Bowles includes a report of the activities of the Board through 1951, with a special report on a study of the examination system of English universities made during a trip to England by the Director. The publication also includes data on examinations given by the Board from December 1950 to August 1951, including score distributions for the several subject matter tests.—*C. M. Louitt*.

5416. Gaier, Eugene L. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *The criterion problem in the prediction of medical school success.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 316-322.—The records of the students of two classes who entered the Medical College of the State University of Iowa were used as the data for this investigation. For each student, data on the following items were punched on IBM cards: age, sex, premedical school, premedical grade point average, national percentile rank on the Moss Aptitude Test, year and reason for leaving medical school, the letter grade received for each of the 42 courses in the four-year medical curriculum, and the grade point average for each year of medical work. The undergraduate course record as well as the four yearly weighted grade point averages were available for each student. Data are presented in three tables showing the results of the statistical analysis.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

5417. Kirk, Barbara. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Test versus academic performance in malfunctioning students.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1952, 16, 213-216.—This is a discussion of the "basic symptomatology" and dynamics of behavior to be found in col-

lege students whose academic performance is severely and chronically different from their ability test performance, with emphasis on situations where the latter is much superior to the former. A case history is presented to illustrate the author's conclusions. Implications for counseling such students are drawn.—*F. Costin*.

5418. Layton, Wilbur L. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *Predicting success of students in veterinary medicine.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 312-315.—20 variables were studied to determine their effectiveness in predicting grades earned by first year students in veterinary medicine. Total honor-point-ratio in pre-veterinary course work, the veterinarian scale on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank and the pre-veterinary achievement test of the Iowa State College Veterinary Aptitude test were combined in the final regression equation and yielded a coefficient of multiple correlation of .60.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

5419. Sheffield, Edward F. (*Carleton Coll., Ottawa, Ont.*) *A workable alternative to the course-credit system.* *J. higher Educ.*, 1952, 23, 386-388; 401.—Commonly employed means of supplementing the course-credit system are: the comprehensive examination, the thesis, and faculty recommendations. Each of these has limitations. As an alternative to the course-credit system there is suggested "a comprehensive assignment given to each eligible student at the beginning of his final year" designed to measure knowledge and skills in investigation, problem-solving, judgment, and expression, and recommendation by faculty based on extensive personal knowledge of the student.—*M. Murphy*.

5420. Wallace, Jean G. *The intelligence testing of University staff and students.* *Quart. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1950, 1, 285-286.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 5142)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

5421. Anderson, William Fredrick. *The sociology of teaching I: a study of parental attitudes toward the teaching profession.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 692.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 185 pages, \$2.31, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4041.

5422. Bach, Jacob Olav. (*Southern Illinois U., Carbondale.*) *Practice teaching success in relation to other measures of teaching ability.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 21, 57-80.—Ratings as practice teachers and as beginning teachers were analyzed factorially to determine common factors in each rating and to compare the factor patterns of the ratings. It was concluded that ". . . critic teachers and principals are emphasizing different characteristics or abilities in the peoples they train and hire or else place different values upon and seek different combinations of the same abilities." A number of correlational relationships were reported and one conclusion drawn was that ". . . the relationship between practice teaching ability and success in the field, as defined

and measured in this study, are negligible." 24 references.—*E. F. Gardner.*

5423. Bowers, Henry. (*Normal Sch., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.*) *Research in the training of teachers.* Toronto, Can.: Macmillan, 1952. vii, 167 p. \$1.90.—This book reports some of the research studies designed to investigate factors associated with success in practice-teaching of students in a Provincial Normal School in Canada. Such factors as academic records and mental and aptitude test scores were evaluated as well as a wide range of personality attributes. The report consists mainly of results of statistical analyses of these data with a brief summary of conclusions suggested by the analyses.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

5424. Edwards, Nathan Amos. *Sociology of teaching II: a study of the male classroom teacher.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 700-701.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript 156 pages, \$1.99, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4061.

5425. Gibby, Mabel Kunce. *The use of the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory in appraising counselor attitudes.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 534-535.—Abstract of Ed.D., 1952, U. Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 207 p., \$2.59, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3836.

5426. Gough, Harrison G. (*U. California, Berkeley.*), & Pemberton, William H. *Personality characteristics related to success in practice teaching.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 307-311.—An attempt was made to predict success in practice teaching from personality test measures. The sample in this study consisted of 89 males and 58 females. Single scales on the MMPI showed little validity but various patterns and indices revealed considerable promise. Certain methodological implications of this study for projects devoted to goals of practical assessment and evaluation were discussed.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

5427. Jaeger, Eloise Magdalene. *An investigation of a projective test in determining attitudes of prospective teachers of physical education.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 588.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 133 pages, \$1.66, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4074.

5428. Leeds, Carroll H. (*Furman U., Greenville, S. C.*) *A second validity study of the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 398-405.—Using "expert's" ratings as the criterion in both studies, the author makes a study based on pupils' ratings from South Carolina, and compares with those of the earlier study based on ratings from Pennsylvania. In both studies the ratings of the principals and those of the expert agree more closely with each other than either of these agrees with the reactions of the pupils. Findings also support the view that pupil rating is an important and unique contribution to an adequate evaluation of teacher behavior.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5429. Mitzel, Harold Eugene. *Interest factors predictive of teachers' rapport with pupils.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 712-713.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript 263 pages, \$3.29, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4131.

5430. Oppenheimer, J. J. (*U. Louisville, Ky.*), & Britton, Joseph H. *Faculty morale.* *J. higher Educ.*, 1952, 23, 383-386.—Institutions of higher education have lagged behind industry in studying the problems of staff morale. Among factors contributing to faculty morale, in addition to adequate compensation, are: opportunities in planning and policy-making, personal security and freedom, and satisfaction of the psychological drives for recognition and status.—*M. Murphy.*

5431. Richey, Robert W., Phillips, Beeman N., & Fox, William H. *Factors that high school students associate with selection of teaching as a vocation.* *Bull. Sch. Educ. Indiana U.*, 1952, 28(2), 46 p. \$1.00.—Further analysis of questionnaire data obtained from Indiana high school students reflecting attitudes toward teaching, partially reported upon in a previous paper (see 26: 3621) comprises the substance of this bulletin. Specific reference is made to the determining influences in the case of students favorably disposed toward teaching as a profession in contrast with those factors operating among students who are opposed or indifferent. Major areas explored include background of students, information about teaching, opinions concerning the advantages and disadvantages of teaching, and the amount of prestige attached to teaching.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5432. Ringness, Thomas Alexander. (*Northern Illinois State Teachers Coll., DeKalb.*) *Relationship between certain attitudes toward teaching and teaching success.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1952, 21, 1-55.—This study attempts (1) to discover common factors underlying reasons given by undergraduates for choosing teaching, (2) to determine comparability of responses in 2 different types of testing devices, and (3) to consider the relationship between reasons given for choice of profession and subsequent teaching success. Separate factor analyses, resulting in rather divergent patterns, were performed among the intercorrelations obtained from subscores by sex of 63 men and 37 women on instruments asking essentially the same questions concerning beliefs of advantages of 13 reasons for choice of teaching. A number of correlational relationships between ratings of 16 men and 18 women on teaching efficiency and acceptability and reasons for choosing teaching were reported. 114 references.—*E. F. Gardner.*

5433. Shaw, Jack; Klausmeier, Herbert J., Luker, Arno H., & Reid, Howard T. (*Colorado State Coll. of Educ., Greeley.*) *Changes occurring in teacher-pupil attitudes during a two-weeks guidance workshop.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 304-306.—The problems were (1) to determine the differences in teacher-pupil attitudes as measured by the Minnesota Teacher Attitudes Inventory among the teachers in relation to their major fields of study, and (2)

to determine the changes in scores on the MTAI during the two-weeks workshop (a) among the group as a whole, and (b) among teachers grouped according to major fields of study. The workshop topic was "The improvement of guidance services in the schools of America." Results showed changes in attitudes in a favorable direction from a mean of 53.0 to 69.2. The order of greatest mean gain by major groups was: secondary education, educational administration, educational psychology, and elementary education.—W. H. Osterberg.

5434. Tomedy, Francis Joseph. The relationship of personality characteristics to measured interests of women teachers of English, social science, mathematics, and physical science in certain senior high schools. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 540-541.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 234 p., \$2.93, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3627.

5435. Wandt, Edwin. (*Coll. City of New York*) The measurement of teachers' attitudes toward groups contracted in the schools. *J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 46, 113-122.—A number of related investigations of teachers' attitudes which will be more completely reported separately are included in this progress report. These studies indicate that teachers' attitudes toward groups such as administrators, fellow teachers, pupils, and parents can be measured by direct attitude scales that can be organized into meaningful factors; that these attitudes are related to other variables, e.g., elementary teachers have more favorable and less homogeneous attitudes than secondary teachers; that verbalized attitudes are related to overt classroom behaviors of teachers; and that attitudes may be measured indirectly by disguised items, e.g., those included in a Survey of Professional Information.—M. Murphy.

5436. Wilson, Frank T. (*Hunter Coll., New York*) Suggestions for the preparation of teachers of gifted children. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1951, 52, 157-161.—Suggestions are drawn from the methods in 6 institutions offering special courses for teachers of gifted children. They include (1) a description of courses offered, (2) qualities desired for such teachers, and (3) courses and skills desired for these teachers.—S. M. Amatora.

5437. Woodburne, L. S. The qualifications of superior faculty members. *J. higher Educ.*, 1952, 23, 377-382.—The records of promotions and salary decisions in a Midwestern State university over a 15 year period were studied by comparing those faculty members who advanced most rapidly with a random sample. Qualities of the 2 groups were found to be quite different. The superior group was characterized by brilliant or high-quality research, outstanding teaching, imagination, originality, industry, and integrity. Members of the random group were described as "sound or high-quality research worker, competent or effective teacher, a hard worker, possessing thorough knowledge and some originality."—M. Murphy.

(See also abstract 5408)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

5438. Allen, Louis A. Building executives for the future. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1952, 17(11), 18-21.—This article summarizes the method used to select and train executives at Koppers. The first problem is that of identifying the potentials; to get that answer the more promising men are appraised in terms of their proven sound judgment, their initiative, their productivity, their ability to contribute productive ideas, their ability to work with people, to organize their work, and to develop their people. The training includes committee membership, conducting conferences, special technical training, and attendance at advanced management courses; but the most significant part of the training is the process of trial and challenge that takes place on the job. In addition they are trained in becoming active in worthwhile programs in the community and in the significance of the business as a community force.—H. Moore.

5439. Bass, Bernard M. (*Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge*) Ultimate criteria of organizational worth. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 157-173.—The criteria of organizational worth should be expanded to include the extent to which various aspects of a personnel program increase the worth of the organization to its members and to society as a whole, as well as the usual criteria of productivity, net profits, etc. Examples are given to show that these social criteria are desirable in themselves, not merely for their assumed relationship with the material. Such expansion would facilitate the work of the industrial psychologist and acceptance by labor as well as management. 18 references.—A. S. Thompson.

5440. Charters, Werrett Wallace, Jr. A study of role conflict among foremen in a heavy industry. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 377-378.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 155 p., \$1.94, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3733.

5441. Hackl, Guido. "Das Charakterbild des Menschen." (The personality structure of man.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1951, 3, Beiheft 1, 60 p.—Discusses personality and character patterns in relation to work success and production. Reviews general psychology, covering perception, feeling, ideation and drives. The personality dimensions significant for work are carefulness-slowness, acceptance of monotony, and acceptance of responsibility. The personality patterns arising from different combinations of drive, imagination, intelligence, and consciousness of self are enumerated. The occupations which are supposedly suitable for each personality pattern are inventoried.—S. Adams.

5442. Presgrave, Ralph. Human aspects of industrial engineering. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1952, 17(11), 5-8.—The Industrial Engineer personifies a profound economic principle in trying to save time, relieve drudgery, prolong life and improve our lot. Into an atmosphere that is often charged with emotionalism and bias he brings the concept of conclusion

based on fact and uninfluenced by prejudice or interest. "The human aspect of industrial engineering is that of all technology, which is that the gains must be secured for the benefit of all while means are found to temper the results to the individual."—*H. Moore.*

5443. Thorndike, Robert L., & Hagen, Elizabeth P. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Analysis of results of field trials to determine the feasibility of an aptitude census. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-22, v, 50 p.—Several types of questionnaires and aptitude tests were administered to adult males (age 18-45) at their homes in 5 different urban and rural localities, using a stratified sample of residences. The interview and tests were completed in about 45% of the total homes visited. Cooperation of respondents varied in different communities, for different types of test and questionnaire materials, with the nature of the approach, and with age of the respondent. In evaluating sources of biases there appeared to be no socio-economic trend in households lost or respondents refusing to take tests. There did appear, however, to be bias due to the number of younger men away at college or in the armed forces. Also, there was a higher refusal rate in the higher age groups, which appeared to be more marked for those with less education.—*W. F. Grether.*

5444. Wolfie, Dael. Scientific and specialized manpower resources and requirements. *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1952, 31, 6-8.—The Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training is concerned with 3 interrelated problems: What is the current supply of people in each of the high level fields of specialization? What is the potential supply of people qualified for training in the specialized fields? and, What are the demands now and what will they be in the future for people in each of the specialized areas?—*G. S. Speer.*

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

5445. Baier, Donald E. (*Personnel Research Sect., AGO, Army, Washington, D. C.*) Matching personnel and jobs. In Flanagan, J. C., et al., *Psychology in the world emergency*, (see 27: 5467), 160-184.—The shortage of manpower in the U. S. requires that every man be utilized in the proper place to his utmost ability. The author discusses the research on selection and classification tests and methods in all Armed Services devoted to improving the efficiency of manpower utilization. The relations of civilian and military man-power in the report are discussed.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5446. Hay, Edward N. Some research findings with the Wonderlic Personnel Test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 344-345.—During 1945 each of 400 young women applicants for clerical positions in a large organization was given two forms of the Wonderlic, D and F. This was part of a project to develop a one-minute "warm-up" test, known as Test 1. It was found that Form F is 1.36 score points easier than Form D. It was also found that there is

a significant practice effect when one form of the Personnel Test is given immediately following the other. The average increase in score of the second test is 1.88 raw score points.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

5447. Higham, Martin H. (*Rowntrees, The Cocoa Works, York, Eng.*) Some recent work with group selection techniques. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 169-175.—Group selection techniques are briefly reviewed. Of 251 applicants for sales positions who were screened in this manner, 50 were selected. All but 4 of the 50 were successful, although 9 voluntarily left the company. It is pointed out, however, that no information is available on those who were not selected, a weakness in the validation of the method. It is also indicated that there is a danger that this method may lead to the ignoring of the factual evidence of a candidate's ability.—*G. S. Speer.*

5448. Hurley, W. M. A simple employment procedure. *Bull. indust. Psychol. Personnel Pract., Melbourne*, 1952, 8, 32-35.—A Melbourne company with 200 employees and a turnover rate of 60%, in connection with a reorganization by a consultant, had a new employment procedure installed. The essence of the new procedure, which is described briefly here, is the personal interest shown in the new employee, beginning with his application for work. Success of the program is indicated by the reduction in turnover rate, for the 10 months following the change in September, 1950, to an annual rate of 30%.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

5449. Husén, Torsten. Ratings by acquaintances as a means of obtaining validation criteria. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 176-182.—By the method of paired comparisons, students in an Infantry Cadet school rated themselves and every other student on general military fitness, intelligence, and capacity for leadership. They were also rated by their commanding officer. The ratings were correlated with each other, with the results of an intelligence test, and with school marks. Discrepancies between the various rank orders, and the factors relating to them, are discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

5450. O'Neil, W. M. (*U. Sidney, Australia.*) The construction of a staff report form. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1952, 26, 141-157.—This paper reports the steps in the creation of a rating scale to be used in reporting on the clerical and administrative staff of the Bank of Australia. A good distribution of ratings was obtained, but factor analysis of the ratings on 8 qualities used, suggests that rating on 8 traits does little more than increase the reliability for the rating of one main overall trait of efficiency.—*G. S. Speer.*

5451. Saleh, A. Z. (*Inst. Education, Cairo, Egypt.*) (Contribution of experimental psychology to military service.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1949, 5(1), 19-30.—The article deals with psychological tests used for the selection and classification of personnel in the army, navy and air force, to research in sensory perception, seeing under dim light conditions, camou-

flage; and also motion studies and efficiency in production.—*L. H. Melikian.*

5452. Taylor, Calvin W. (*U. Utah, Salt Lake City.*) Pre-testing saves training costs. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 213-239.—A battery of tests yielding 15 scores was validated against success in a 3-phase automotive course at an Army Ordnance School. When high-scoring and lower-scoring groups were permitted to skip the first phase of training, the former were significantly more successful. In another study over a half-year period, high scoring groups permitted to skip the first phase achieved significantly higher final grades than typical students taking the full course, resulting in a considerable saving of training time. Other findings were: (1) relative effectiveness of film-strip type tests, (2) better prediction of accuracy scores than time scores on performance tests, (3) the effect of restriction of range upon validity coefficients.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5453. Wickert, Frederic R. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) Relation between "How Supervise?", intelligence and education for a group of supervisory candidates in industry. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 301-303.—This study reports the relationship between the "How Supervise?" test and intelligence for a group of 87 subjects. The intelligence test used was the "language factor" score on the Advanced Short Form of the California Mental Maturity Test. The general conclusion is the "How Supervise?", for those persons who did not graduate from high school, measures intelligence rather than knowledge of the principles of supervision. However, for relatively well educated persons, test scores have little relationship with intelligence test scores (or readability).—*W. H. Osterberg.*

5454. Wyndham, A. J. Selection tests for machine-shop operators. *Bull. indust. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1952, 8, 12-21.—This study sought to devise a battery of tests to assist in the selection and placement of operators for drilling, tapping, and hand-press operations in a light engineering firm. The 2 important worker demands of the jobs were speed of movement and manipulation involving finger and wrist movement. 2 tests were used: the Minnesota Rate of Manipulation Test and the Deburring Test (tailor made). The 2 tests were administered to 40 operators in the machine shop, using bonus earnings as the criterion. The multiple correlation obtained was .50.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstracts 4737, 5046, 5446)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

5455. Bellows, Roger M. Employee dynamics and engineering technology. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 17(11), 11-16.—Psychological management is contrasted with autocratic management in that it adopts the "we" attitude rather than the "I" attitude. This is best demonstrated in the adoption of the group method of reaching decisions. Reports from literature and the results from 3 types of research work indicate that such a method results in increased

output, reduced labor turnover and improved management-labor relations. The technique is demonstrated as effective in making decisions, communicating decisions, ensuring adoption of controls, and in enabling the supervisor to discharge his responsibilities.—*H. Moore.*

5456. Bernberg, Raymond E. (*Los Angeles (Calif.) State Coll.*) Attitudes of personnel managers and student groups toward labor relations. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 291-292.—The Allport-Vernon Study of Values and the Labor-Relations Information Inventory were administered to 51 Industrial Psychology students, 61 Personnel Management majors, and 43 Personnel and Employment Managers. Results showed that students as a group have significantly higher mean scores in their attitude toward labor than people working in the field. On the scale of values test, Industrial Psychology majors have significantly higher mean scores for the "theoretical" and the "aesthetic" values than either of the other two groups. They have significantly lower mean scores than the other two groups on the "economic" and on the "religious" values.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

5457. Davis, Keith. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*), & St. Germain, Edward E. An opinion survey of a regional union group. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 285-290.—This article reports the results of an opinion survey of 140 members of a midwestern union undertaken early in 1951. Responses to a questionnaire of 28 items indicates sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction among union members. The main dissatisfactions uncovered in this survey were in the areas of communication and practical day-to-day problems, rather than in areas producing a conflict of principle.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

5458. Gadel, Marguerite S., & Kriedt, Philip H. (*Prudential Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.*) Relationships of aptitude, interest, performance, and job satisfaction of IBM operators. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 207-212.—Measures of job satisfaction, job performance, aptitude and interest were intercorrelated for a group of 193 IBM operators. Significant relationships were found between aptitude and job performance ($r = .41$) and between interest and job satisfaction ($r = .44$). No other significant relations were obtained. Since both performance and satisfaction are of value, both aptitude and interest measures are worthwhile in selection.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5459. Holmes, J. L. Operating a suggestion scheme. *Bull. indust. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1952, 8, 3-11.—This study was to examine the nature of the suggestion system in the Vacuum Oil Co., Melbourne. Special attention is paid to its effectiveness, particularly in meeting needs arising from the widespread nature of the organization. The study was made by examining appropriate records and administrative arrangements, through analysing relevant statistical data, and by obtaining opinions about the system from executives, supervisors, and employees in three of

the company's Sydney establishments.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

5460. Kellner, H. *Werkfürsorge und soziale Psychohygiene*. (Employment benefits and mental hygiene.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 354-357.—Employment benefit such as medical care, accident insurance, and retirement provisions belong in a mental hygiene framework. The psychosomatic nature of many diseases should be taken into account and industry's welfare program should be oriented to consider psychophysical rather than only the physical needs of its employees.—*T. C. Kahn*.

5461. Rose, Arnold M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Needed research on the mediation of labor disputes*. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 187-200.—"This paper offers the first step in a social-psychological research on the mediation of labor disputes. It has two parts: (1) A statistical test on the effectiveness of mandatory conciliation efforts by state government mediators—a test which arrives at inconclusive results; and (2) A series of social-psychological hypotheses suggesting the techniques by which, and the circumstances under which, a mediator may be effective in preventing a strike or lockout by securing agreement between management and a union. These hypotheses were reached after first-hand observation of mediations directed by some of the labor conciliators of the State of Minnesota."—*A. S. Thompson*.

5462. Stern, Murray Jack. *The relationship between attitudes toward certain authority figures and job stability in a group of psychoneurotic veterans*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 601.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 142 pages, \$1.78, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4151.

5463. Van Zelst, Raymond H. (*Illinois Inst. Technology, Chicago*.) *Empathy test scores of union leaders*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 36, 293-295.—This article presents evidence pertaining to the validity and reliability of a recently devised test designed to assess empathic or massempathic ability. The Empathy Test employing a ranking technique is composed of three parts: I. various types of music, II. titles of 15 current well-known magazines. III. ten commonly annoying experiences. Subjects used in this validation were 64 business agents from AFL building trades unions in Chicago. Outside criteria were 6 aspects of leadership ability that had been measured. Pearsonian correlation coefficients were computed between the test scores and these six criteria. Values ranged from .44 to .76.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

5464. Van Zelst, Raymond H. *Sociometrically selected work teams increase production*. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 175-185.—A comparison, in terms of productivity, labor cost, and turnover of 2 groups of carpenters and bricklayers, was made between periods before and after grouping according to sociometrically selected teams. Results indicated a

"definitely superior level of group output traceable only to the successful application of sociometric procedures and their effect on the work situation." Turnover dropped significantly. The sociometric approach led to increased worker's sense of satisfaction and participation through increased interest in job, decreased anxiety, and the creation of a friendly, cooperative work atmosphere.—*A. S. Thompson*.

5465. Weitz, Joseph. (*Life Ins. Agency Mgmt, Assoc., Hartford, Conn.*) *A neglected concept in the study of job satisfaction*. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 201-205.—Job satisfaction should be interpreted in relationship to a general satisfaction index. For example, it might be hypothesized that those who have high general dissatisfaction scores and a large number of job dissatisfactions are less likely to quit than those who have low general dissatisfaction scores and a large number of job dissatisfactions. A Test of General Satisfaction is presented and a correlation of .39 with number of specific job dissatisfactions reported. An experimental test of the hypothesis is in process.—*A. S. Thompson*.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

5466. Flanagan, John C. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *Psychology in the world emergency*. In *Flanagan, J. C., et al., Psychology in the world emergency*, (see 27: 5467), 1-16.—As an introduction to a series of papers the author briefly reviews military psychological research in World War II, and outlines the needs and status of such research at the present time. Includes a chart of psychological research programs being supported within the Department of Defense. 18 references.—*C. M. Louttit*.

5467. Flanagan, John C., et al. *Current trends: psychology in the world emergency*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1952. 198 p. \$4.00.—This volume is a collection of 8 papers presented at the University of Pittsburgh in February 1952 on problems of psychological research primarily in connection with military problems. Papers are separately abstracted as follows: J. C. Flanagan (5466), F. H. Sanford (5070), J. W. Macmillan (4778), J. L. Kennedy (4716), A. W. Melton (4733), F. W. Williams (5117), D. E. Baier (5445), G. Finch (4772).—*C. M. Louttit*.

5468. Hemphill, John K., & Sechrest, Lee B. (*Ohio State U., Columbus*.) *A comparison of three criteria of aircrew effectiveness in combat over Korea*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 323-327.—This paper reports a study of three criteria of the performance of 94 B-29 aircrews which flew combat missions over Korea during the period March-September, 1951. The criteria were: (1) ratings by superiors of the performance of crews as units; (2) sociometric nominations from crew members; and (3) objective records of combat bombing accuracy. In discussing results, the authors point out that where objective achievement information is available, we may expect that raters will utilize such information in

the process of forming the judgments they express in their ratings.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

INDUSTRY

5469. Biesheuvel, S., & Mundy-Castle, A. C. An investigation into the visibility of road signs. *Bull. Nat. Inst. personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1952, 4, 60-65.—24 signs utilizing 10 common road-sign symbols used in the American and African traffic codes were presented on 4 different color backgrounds to 70 subjects. The signs were presented by a tachistoscope, being exposed for 285 milliseconds each. Subjects had a card with the 10 symbols used, plus 6 not used, and responded by number to identify the flash presentation. Results indicate no consistent difference in favor of one or the other traffic code. Problems resulting from the use of the tachistoscope obscured the results of the experiment.—*B. Sless*.

5470. Blum, Milton L. (Ed.) (*City Coll. of New York.*) Readings in experimental industrial psychology. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. xiii, 455 p. \$4.75.—62 articles classified under 14 chapter headings and grouped into 5 parts have been brought together here from recent issues of publications in the field of industrial psychology. The major objectives in selecting articles have been to emphasize the importance of gathering objective data, and to demonstrate that industrial psychology is primarily experimental. The 5 parts discussed are personnel problems, human relations, engineering psychology, consumer and advertising, and newer concepts. Introducing each part, and each chapter, the editor has written a brief discussion of the topic to be treated.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

5471. Bornemann, Ernst. Probleme und Ergebnisse der psychologischen Ermüdungsforschung. (Problems and results of research in the psychology of fatigue.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, No. 4, 46-55.—The effects of fatigue are hard to distinguish from the effects of monotony. In "psychic satiety," a change of activity is sought, rather than rest. Recovery may be slow, with a restricted "impulse range" that is only gradually extended. 3 phases of fatigue exist for fast work under pressure: (1) Occasional lapses: errors, poorly coordinated acts, interruptions; (2) Actual fatigue, compensated by heightened attention and strengthened will; (3) Fatigue of attention and will. Fatigue does not change human capacities, but alters their availability.—*S. Adams*.

5472. Cantiant, Maurice. La monotonie dans le travail. (Monotony in work.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 526-542.—In studies of rhythm related to industrial assembly line work 2 rates of work must be recognized. The maximum rate and the optimum rate; only the latter takes into account the individual's personal adaptability. The problem of monotony in industrial work can be approached from two directions: (1) A study of factors favorable to monotonous work, and (2) a study of ways to reduce unfavorable factors. An important factor in the study

of monotony is detection of an individual's sensitivity to monotony; this detection can be made by studying: (1) An individual's attitude toward rhythm; (2) his rationalization of the working situation; (3) his psychophysiological equilibrium; (4) his personality; (5) his intellectual and cultural evolution; and (6) his appraisal of the value of his work.—*G. Besnard*.

5473. Groffman, Sidney. Preventing visual defects through proper lighting. *Optom. Wkly*, 1952, 43, 1845-1849.—Proper lighting for home, office, factory, school and stores assures greater visual comfort and efficiency; the author quotes recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society.—*D. Shaad*.

5474. Mahler, Walter Robert. A study of the transfer effects of synthetic flight training in naval air advanced training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 538.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951., Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 155 p., \$1.94, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 3687.

5475. Mourad, Y. (Fouad U., Cairo, Egypt.) (Camouflage in the light of biology and psychology.) *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 5(1), 87-98.—Knowledge of structural and functional factors in perception is essential. Parts of a whole are different when seen in isolation, hence the function of camouflage is to break up a pattern and to minimize or obliterate the difference between figure and ground. To become more effective, camouflage in war must be based more and more on the findings of experimental psychologists.—*L. H. Melikian*.

5476. Murrell, K. F. H. The design of instrument scales. *Instrum. Pract.*, 1952, 6, 225-232.—The author summarizes a number of studies dealing with the design of the dial face and its effect on reading accuracy. Recommendations are made regarding the following aspects of dial design: numbering systems, the number of subdivisions, size of graduation marks, size and shape of numerals, pointers, color and "cleanness" of the dial. 22 references.—*A. Chapanis*.

5477. Murrell, K. F. H. The use and arrangement of dials. *Instrum. Pract.*, 1952, 6, 520-526.—The author reviews and makes recommendations regarding a number of factors which influence the choice of dial shape, the way dials are used, and their arrangement with controls on panels and consoles. 32-item bibliography.—*A. Chapanis*.

5478. von Bracken, H. Zur Psychopathologie der Ermüdungs-symptome. (On the psychopathology of fatigue symptoms.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1952, No. 4, 56-68.—Illusions and hallucinations are both increased by fatigue. Wartime anecdotes and experiments with classical visual illusions are both cited in support. Muscle action potential drops with fatigue, while fusion frequency in visual flicker decreases. Reviews relation between fatigue and industrial and traffic accidents. Fatigue is not a cause of psychosis; the literature on wartime combat

exhaustion supports this view. "Übermüdung" (over-fatigue) is a useful clinical concept, since the symptoms of severe and prolonged fatigue are not those of ordinary fatigue. Hellpach found over-fatigue frequently in age groups 14-16, 26-28, and 45-55; the author in employed women 35-45.—*S. Adams.*

(See also abstract 4836)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

5479. Tobolski, Francis P., & Kerr, Willard A. (*Illinois Inst. Technology, Chicago.*) Predictive value of the Empathy Test in automobile salesmanship. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 310-311.—It was found that Empathy Test scores for 32 automobile salesmen were significant predictors of sales records ($r = .44$), that test scores were significant predictors of the job success of sales crew members as ranked by their sales managers ($r = .71$), and the test scores correlated with success rankings of used car salesmen with r 's of .12 and .17. The superior predictive ability of the test on new car salesmen is tentatively attributed to the differential effects of television advertising on the selling operation for new and used cars. A frustration-aggression situation is hypothesized to arise more frequently in the latter.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstract 5447)

PROFESSIONS

5480. Knapp, R. H., & Goodrich, H. B. *Origins of American scientists.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1952. xiv, 450 p. \$7.50.—This volume reports a study of the origins of American scientists in chemistry, biology, geology, astronomy, mathematics, physics, and psychology. The emphasis is on the colleges in which the scientists did their undergraduate work, with attention to earlier background factors. A productivity index defined as the number of scientists attaining the Ph.D. degree per thousand baccalaureate degrees in the period 1924-1934 was calculated for each of 489 institutions. In terms of this index the smaller liberal arts colleges are shown to be the most productive of scientists. More detailed analyses are made of a sample of 153 smaller colleges and 84 large universities. Finally very detailed case studies were made of 22 specially selected institutions. In a final chapter it is proposed that the production of scientists in America resulted from 3 factors: a Protestant ethic, the psychological impact of frontierism, and socio-economic vertical mobility. The last third of the book includes detailed statistical tables upon which the text discussion is based.—*C. M. Louitt.*

5481. LaPlace, John Peter. *An exploratory study of personality and its relationship to success in professional baseball.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1952, 12, 592-593.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 120 pages, \$1.50, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4208.

5482. Poulton, E. C. (*U. Cambridge, Eng.*) Perceptual anticipation in tracking with two-pointer and one-pointer displays. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 222-229.—The efficiency of one-pointer balancing and 2-pointer matching display arrangements were compared on a tracking task in which control movement was produced by a moving hand-lever. "Two-pointer matching was found to be about twice as accurate as one-pointer balancing, over a wide range of course speeds." Anticipation was present from the beginning of practice and increased with further practice. Anticipation was particularly prominent when a simple harmonic course was employed. "It was suggested that the difference between the two types of display could be accounted for by two advantages which the two-pointer display held over the one-pointer display: an uncomplicated view of the 'stimulus' movement, and a similar direct view of the effect of control movements."—*L. E. Thune.*

5483. Strong, Edward K., Jr., & Tucker, Anthony C. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) The use of vocational interest scales in planning a medical career. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1952, 66(9), No. 341, vi, 61 p.—A report on a research "to develop measures of interest and other types of preference which would differentiate the various types of medical specialists. The study was limited to the medical specialties of internal medicine, surgery, pathology, and psychiatry. After trying out the items on doctors in three large Army hospitals, the blanks (the Strong Vocational Interest Blank; The Medical Specialists Preference Blank) were sent to 1000 diplomates in each of the above medical specialties. Useful scales for prediction of interest in Medicine as a whole, in the four specialties studied and in the closely allied medical field as they are related to these specialties have been developed. Technical notes appended seem to indicate the development of the scales, their validation and reliability."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5484. Valabrega, J. P. Hypothèses concernant les rapports du malade et du médecin. (Hypotheses concerning the relation between the patient and the physician.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 507-516.—A study of the patient-physician relationship lead to the following hypotheses: (1) The existence of a psychic criterion of the normal and the pathological; (2) the morbid phenomenon is "psychically situated on the plane of narcissism;" (3) the manifestations of the morbid phenomenon is partially a function of the patient-physician relationship; (4) a recommendation for physicians to be psychoanalyzed in order to better understand the patient-physician relationship; (5) the patient should be considered as an individual in the light of the sum total of his determinations, and not as an isolated experimental phenomenon; (6) permissive psychology will throw a new light on the determination of the morbid phenomenon.—*G. Besnard.*

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YEAR	VOL-	UME	PRICE PER NUM- BER												PRICE PER VOLUME	
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	INDEX	
1927	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	—	\$.75	\$7.00
1928	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$.75	\$.75
1929	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1930	4	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1931	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1932	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1933	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1934	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1935	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1936	10	—	—	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	10	11	12	—	\$.75	\$6.00
1937	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	\$.75	\$1.50
1939	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	14	1	—	3	—	5	6	7	—	9	10	—	—	—	\$.75	\$5.25
1941	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
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1943	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1944	18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1945	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
1946	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	11	12	13	\$.75	\$7.00
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